NAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FO REPARED from a German recip late Jones Whitcomb, in Euro

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

[Letter from a Lawyer in Newburyport, Mass

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

[Letter from a Clergyman.]

New Yerk, by Hegeman & Co. Barnes & Park.
Philadelphia, by Hassard & Ge.
Philadelphia, by Hassard & Ge.
Frederick Brown.
Baltimore, by Win H. Brown & Bro'
J. P. Polk.
Washington, by Naira & Palmer.
Norfolk, by Santor, Wolker, & Co.
Richmand, by Fishe, Winston, & C.
Chicago, by J. H. Reed & Co.

Chicago, by J. H. Reed & Co. Cincinnait, by J. D. Park. St. Louis, by Henry Peties & Co. Louisville, Ky., by Suchliffe & Highe New Orleans. by Syme & Provan. Augu ta, G., by Plamb & L-iner. Savannai, by A. A. Solomans & Co. Savannai, by A. A. Solomans & Co. And by all Druggists throughout the Canada. One dollar per bottle.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, COMPOUND remedy, in which we have to produce the most effectual alterative the most effectual alterative to produce the most effectual alterative the most effectual alterat

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts.

Price \$1 per Boule; Six Boules for \$5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

## a fine and the second of the s

G. BAILEY. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN F. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1859.

No. 639.

1 0 B Curt

WASHINGTON, D. C.

be made to it, on the same terms.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

day, on the following terms:

Five copies, one year .

The National Era is published every Thurs-

ingle copy, one year - - - \$2.00 iree copies, one year - - - 5.00

Five copies, one year - 15.00
Ten copies, one year - 15.00
Single copy, six months - 1.00
Ten copies, six months - 8.00
Ten copies, six months - 8.00
Ten copies, six months - 1.00
Ten copies, one year - 15.00
Ten copies - 15.00
Ten copies - 15.00
Ten copies - 15.00
Ten c

ission on each semi-yearly, subscribe mmission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, sept in the case of Clubs.
A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle

the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions

- 8.00

[Copyright secured according to law.] For the National Era. HERMAN:

YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.

BY E. FOXTON, Author of " Premices."

CHAPTER XX-Continued.

CHAPTER XX Continued.

Sam went muttering on, at his ease, through the dark, purshing his own train of ideas:

"It say own any body, zep" swelcome to take in G. an beep it; it never was no use to more people. If zey mants ze skin, lief ser Sam not, arged take ze disch an bones an altogezer. If he a globa, an hart en, maybe—never a law segain. "If sey shares it, just though; it zey startes; it, just though; it zey pat reinal, beat it, is not hong; it zey pat reinal, and the most one band, and at the path, and then followed the latter and the see of the service of the ser say I steal zeir brooches, so ze constable takes me up. Zen zey swear to me 'fore ze postmaster, and the fugitives could have heard the crashing "What's yer (I be me so the last of the last between the crashing and the fugitives could have heard the crashing "What's yer (I be me so the last between the last bet me up. Zen zeyswear to me 'fore ze postmaster, zat zeyed known me six years at St. Dominique's. Wa'n't so; never saw me in zeir lives; but St. Dominique told 'em to swear all ze saue; he knowed 'twas I, anyhow; an if zey brought ze wrong one, he could send him back fast enough, so no harm done. So ze postmaster let 'em have me, an zey tote me back in the first state of the state

but zere was a little knot-hole. Zere was mas-

roun ze table. Ze light all burned blue. Zere

Good heavens! I can't believe you! You

What use? Never say nozing to nobody.

am trying to do you a great service, am I

Don't tell me any more of these stories

They pushed on steadily, speedily, and silen everal miles. The clouds lifted, and oroke over the tree-tops. The pale stars came out. Sam's dark figure stood forth in stronger

gainst the dark woods beside him: and

Oh, mas'r, de tout mon cœur!"

the let'em have me, an zey tote me back in handcuffs. 'So!' says St. Dominique, when I come back, 'more toe-nails to spare, you — villain?' While he was tying me, and hauling 'em out, he whispered right over me, 'If you ascends into heaven, I am zere. If you makes your bed in hell, I am zere. If you takes ze wings of ze morning, and dwells in ze uttermost parts of ze sea, even zere I am wize could we sight the parts of ze sea, even zere I am wize could we sight the parts of ze sea, even zere I am wize could reach the river, or Ichabod have reached the crest of the river, or Ichabod have reached the crest of the river in the slave-hunters would have reached the crest of the river. If the slave-hunters the slave-hunters would have reached the crest of the river, or Ichabod have reached the crest of the river. If the slave-hunters the slave-hunters would have reached the crest of the river. If the slave-hunters the slave-hunters that the river is the slave-hunters that the river is the slave-hunters would have reached the crest of the river. If the slave-hunters that the river is the slave-hunters that the river is the slave-hunters would have reached the crest of the river. If the slave-hunters have the river is the slave-hunters would have reached the crest of the river. If the slave-hunters have the crest of the river is nothin but a knife."

"Most to death. D—n you all. I'd have died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the died here for all you, if it hadn't been for the field along with the ready the doctor."

"Bad hurt, stranger?"

"I fear so. He will need to be put to be the slave-numers would have reached the comparison of ze sea, even zere I am wize zee, and my right hand shall hold zee.' So, after zey'd done floggin me, and pepperin my back, an all, when I was laying on ze floor, I studied it, an zought it all out. Zat man the slave-numers would have reached the comparison of the rising ground.

"Think ye can mend 'em?"

"No," said Herman, laying the patient's head gently down, rising, and taking his questioner aside:

"From pifered cornfield speeds the brown-back head gently down, rising, and taking his questioner aside:

"Reckon 't'll have to come off, then, while in the leafless oak the chatty jay

studied it, an zought it all out. Zat man ain't a man, sare. He's a real devil, come up from down zere, to show ze ozer masters how to do it. 'Oh, damn ze niggers! give hell, he says; an zen he does it. Zat's ze reason I know now I won't get away from him—always hears everyzing, always sees everyzing, always sees everyzing, always sees everyzing, always knows everyzing. God bless you, master, oh, give me zat pistol, now, or shoot me yoursel, and zen go off safe!"

"You have got these wild notions into your escapes and solitude, and the excitement of your escapes and sol

me when I kneeled down to pray to him? If tere is, why did He let St. Dominique crucify

"It was Good Friday night," continued the loans voice at his ear in the dark. "I peeped a frough ze window. Ze shutters was shut;

charged his rifle towards the voice, making the bark fly about Herman's ears from the tree above him, and rushed on in a cloud of smoke.

"I suppose, of course, you none of you have As it cleared away, Herman fired. He seldom drop of ether?" as it cleared away, Herman need. He sendom "Either? I'll be durned if I know what was ze scape-goat, gagged, on ze great black cross. Nex mornin, when ze folks come out of zeir cabinos, he was buried. Zey say he'd is deli in his knee, screaming at the top of his voice, "Murder, murder! Help! Samon, Jeff, murder!" while in a breath the voice had a fit an died in ze night. So, after St. Dominique make me scape-goat, I'ze bound to get away, live or dead, fore Good Friday."

"Good heavens! I can't believe you! You want to let you off easy the first time."

"Either? I'll be durned if I know what "its."

"Gosh! It's that thar lullaby-water, that off the wood cried again, "Dastardly villain, to hurt a poor negro! Do you want to halloo all your other two-legged hounds upon him? Be your other two-legged hounds upon him? Be into a sweet snooze, an wakes up in so many pieces, they can't find 'emselves, haw, haw!

nan admired the activity and firmness of tride, the strong desire so bravely bracing

"What's yer name, an what's yer business?" "I am a physcian."

"That's luck, anyhow."

D-n it! How should I know?" "Think 'twas the nigger?"
"I reckon." Herman shook his head at him; and he corrected himself obediently: "No twan't. I remember, now, of his not hav-

"Reckon 't'll have to come off, then,

trunking about them, and they will then you have been safe, and among his for a time. There is a good God God Fords with a cost of the control of the cost of the

"Either? I'll be durned if I know what

your other two-legged hounds upon him? Be silent. I meant to let you off easy the first time, and did so. Don't force me to fire again."

Into a sweet snooze, an wakes up in so many pieces, they can't find 'emselves, haw, haw! No, I reckon we hain't got much o' that thar

Of their most potent reverence, tinge The clouds around, till, all empurpled and aglow.

Just o'er the misty blue-line of the forest, The generous glory of his noble face; "Bad hurt, stranger?"
"I fear so. He will need to be put to bed His power reasserts, and mounts his throne,

Martin's Nest, Md., Dec., 1858. [Copyright secured according to law.] For the National Era. JASPER: A ROMANCE. BY EDWARD SPENCER.

XV.

erous food, devoured it with a famishing voracity, which made Herman think it lucky for him that there was no more of it. Their feet jogged on; and so did the hands of his watch:
"Four o'clock!" "Five!" "Half past!" The path began to wind a good deal, as Herman path began to wind a good deal, as Herman crecilected that it had done near the river.
"In half an hour or three quarters more, now, if all goes well, Sam, we shall be in the boat, on the river—able to sit down, lie down—oh, delicious! Aren't you tired almost to death?"

"No, mas'r. Oh!"—
"No, mas'r. Oh!"—
A turn of the path had brought him directly upon a little encampment beside it, a smouldering fire, a smell of tobacco and whisky, a small rade tent of two or three Indian blankets tied.

"To be continued.

She looked anxiously round the group, and handed it to Herman. Turning it right-side hand of the hends of occurred to leave a poor mained fellow here in the bush, to the former inspector, he read, written in a pothook and trammel school-boy hand, the words, "Pass July Hennessy.

"Reckon 'twont do for nobody to meddle wi' you. Hensons is powerful grand folks, ain't be strove for words in vain, appearing to the term of th

know, mother," said Miss Modesty, with a great blush, "and it was all settled. But here the parted from me, mother—on this very spot I was him last. Oh! I shall never feel as heart-broken as I did then, no, not even if he were to die; for I had nothing to lean on but him, then, while now I have you and myself. For you have taught me to be very strong, mother, and to rely upon my own soul, and the power that is within me."

"And here, darling, I have to tell you of Gilbert, and of my love, and of the sin that brought is askinus—led the fashions! ha, ha! how bitter a thought it is, that I, who had aspired to be Queen of hearts, should have been compelled to content myself with being Queen of wn, and Empress of the modes! And I became so, not to please myself, but to gall him—to show him that I could do without him, and stand alone. Ah, his was far the nobler course, Ruth, and mine far the wretchedest of any!

"Well, I need not dwell upon it. My husbert, and of my love, and of the sin that brought it is, and if we happen we have the fashions—led the fashions! ha, ha! how bitter a thought it is, and it was I was I

bert, and of my love, and of the sin that brought my sorrow, and the pride that seared my heart. This is the proper place for a confession such as I have to make. Here you had your first sorrow; listen to the black sorrow that preceded your, and brought it in its train. Before we do wrong, Ruth, we should consider how wide and terrible may be the effect of that wrong, upon those we love best, and most desire happiness to. But we never do so; passion blinds us. Our own ends must conquer, even if in the act of conquest we pull down heaven itself upon us.

us. \*\*Our own ends must conquer, even if in the act of conquest we pull down heaven itself upon us.

"Gilbert was my first love, Ruth, and my only love. I honored and respected Jasper's father, my husband, but I had no heart to give him. It was buried where my hate was bestowed. And I had only pride, which I built a monument over, as if it were an honorable something, and aspectable. Your father and I, like you and Jasper, were children together; and in our most childish sports prefigured the love that grew up between us. I was a proud, wilful child, inheriting the Lucifer-spirit from yr pride. When Jasper's father died, Gilbert on me—he was married then, to your mother—to implore my forgive-ness; to be permitted only once to see me, and tell me how much he had suffered, how much and how cruelly he had been deceived. I was aware, before that, that my husband must have practiced some deceit, but that made no difference. I scorned him, and would not listen to Richard, though the faithful old soul implored under the aching consciousness of what a void he had caused in my heart, and the black shadow he had thrown over my life. I knew nothing of him, would know nothing of him, save where he lived; and, Ruth, one motive of my lovely boy might be a taunt to your father, and remind him constantly of the woman he had wronged. I guessed not the future, then, the future I so rejoice in now, my heart's darling. I did not even know he had a child. I only knew that there he was, and that there he

which we could have carried out success, with the listless life he led, and the little which he did of all those giant plans, Well, his opportunities were fewer, even, than mine; but he made much more of them; for, though I, encouraged and stimulated by him, did at-

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance s invariably required.

Money may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed in the post office changed.

d, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

10 All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication,

hould be addressed t

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

naval expenditure, and devoted to building the Pacific railroad, improving our rivers and har-bors, &c., &c.; and that ten years of this policy would raise our country to a higher position among the nations than fifty years of success-ful filibustering could do, even though it were tul hibustering could do, even though it were to give us dominion over the entire continent and all the West Indies. Such is our conception of a true national policy—a conception which impels us to oppose every proposition to increase the army or navy, to enlarge the pay of Congress of of any class of office-holders, &c., &c. not merely a wear in itself to the color of the color

> Governor Seward.
>
> Our own view on this point has been always frankly set forth and upheld in these columns, and would be, though Governor S. were this day our chosen and nominated candidate for President. We do not require of a candidate whom we support an entire conformity to our views; and while we are willing to support even a slaveholder for next President, provided he be unequivocally right on the Main Question—a believer, with Washington, Jefferson, and Clay, that Slavery is not a good to be dif sed and perpetuated, but an evil to be borne and restricted, and ultimately eradicated—we are not likely to oppose Governor Seward, be cause on a single point he is not in advance of

fully shared or not consistently deferred to by

To quiet thought, and stifle vain regret Alas! the soul's inalienable dower, Its innate his forbids it to forget. Memory a poisoned mantle o'er it flings Which thenceforth to its very essence c Implora pace! This my sole petition-Friendship and love and earthly fame are vain To satisfy the heart, or to submission Calm the wild longings of my throbbing brain. Father Supreme! Bid rest and peace descend On my tired spirit! Let my life-task gud!

Mount Holly, March 3d, 1859.

And flowers shed perfume even on the tomb

Years pass away, yet still its weight is crushing Life, light, and gladness, from my sinking soul

Each aspiration of my spirit hushing,
Forbidding my worn heart to reach its goul—
This faded hope with every thought entwined,

Fierce, stormy winds my shattered bark propel, Its course directed by no human hand, No guiding pilot at the helm to stand.

When will this end? Hath Lethe's flood no power

This void where once my idol sat enshrined. Upon my onward way a chord is resting. Whose gloom no earthly sunlight can dispel— Over dark waves which no bright ray is cresting,

But I-when shall I lay this burden down?

lage school, I disdained to associate with my schoolmates, held myself aloof even in child-hood, encouraged to do so by my father, perhaps, but ready enough to do so from the promptings of my own ideas of self-consequence, Gilbert alone I exempted from this ban, and my sole reason for doing so was, that he conquered me. He, peasant though I deemed him, was prouder than even I, and, scorning to court me, compelled me to court him. As soon as I unbent fowards him, I learned to look up to him. Young as we both were, we became, I firmly believe, accessary to each other. He alone cold understand me. He alone knew of the passionate soul, deep-hidden under the mask of indifferency or disdain, while to me alone did he confided his dreams, believing (as I do now) that only my eyes could look as far as his through the vistas of the future, and behold the graining plane. He had the set of the passionate soul, deep-hidden under the mask of indifferency or disdain, while to me alone did he confide his dreams, believing (as I do now) that only my eyes could look as far as his through the vistas of the future, and behold the graining and the head of the graining on and conquer my son, as I had contained the planed, and that the keenest shafts I had simed the planed of the graining to my my eyes could look as far as his through the vistas of the future, and behold the graining he possess that the would have carried and newly envenopsed. Of the two journals referred to, we insert them that the would have carried and newly envenopsed. Of Huth, the would have carried have the planed, and the three weeks that he would have carried and newly envenopsed. Of the two journals referred to, we insert them the work of the two journals referred to, we insert them the work of the two journals referred to, we insert the solution of the President and the search of the promotion of the President and the head of the promotion of the President and the search of the promotion of the President in the saledy population of the president in the word THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

by all whom I loved, than to be humbled before all whom I hated. And so I drove Jasper THE PRESIDENCY. from me, and murdered myself, in trying to crush your father, and break your own heart." "Poor mother!" said Ruth, with a compassionate voice, and tenderly putting her arm about Mrs. Fleming's neck, "poor mother, you

well of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, an wases up in so many sell of sweet snoore, and she was the sheet snoore sheet snoore sheet snoore in the sheet snoore sheet snoore in the sheet snoore sheet snoo

"Not till the night your father died did I midnight wave; preserved thee from the sav- swift-sailing vessels, nearly always in commis-"Not till the night your father died did I learn all. It was a black plot, Ruth, but he that contrived it was Jasper's father, and he did it partly for love of me—let us repect his memory, and forget all else. Suffice it to say, he it was that had managed to convince Gilbert I was false, vile, shameless; he offered such such proofs that Gilbert was forced to believe them. And thus we two were wrecked for life. Now you understand why Gilbert said: 'Trust and Hope,' putting such warning emphasis upon' Trust.' For, not trusting, we lost hope, and drained the cup of despair. Ruined by pride, Ruth. Yes, ruined. His ambitious soul withered and shrunk within him; he had nothing to strive for, and he ceased to struggle, becoming the moody recluse, with a sad present.

Middit it partly for love of me—let us repect his memory, and forget all else. Suffice it to say, he it was that had managed to convince Gilbert to the Malayan pirate, and the whetted teeth of the deep; preserved thee from the deadly curse of the Malayan pirate, and the whetted teeth of the stealthy shark; preserved thee from the perilion of Quakers—genuine disciples of George Fox and William Penn—should be sent about their private business, while a battalion of Quakers—genuine disciples of George Fox and William Penn—should be sent abroad as ambassadors and into the wilderness as Indian agents to keep the peace, and shield our wandering countrymen and borderers from wrong and harm, heing empowered to punish the pursuing savage, and the awful precipice; preserved thee from the terrible blind divided the middle the provided to be stealthy shark; preserved thee from the perilion of Quakers—genuine disciples of George Fox and William Penn—should be sent about their prayers and the whetted teeth of the satelly shark; preserved thee from the perilion of Quakers—genuine disciples of George Fox and William Penn—should be sent about their prayers and savyofficers ought to be avey about any of the Malayan pirate, and the whetted teeth of the sate althy shark; pres bright and gloomy, but never did I dream of bappiness like this, of sitting here beside you, mother, with arms about you, under the trysting tree, waiting for Jasper, and loving you, and a clouded future. He, that with me by his side would have had the world at his beek, and the fortunes of the world with the samphood's love, yes; but we—we had talked of it ever so many times before, you know, mother," said Miss Modesty, with a great blush, "and it was all settled. But here he parted from me, mother—on this very spot bitter a thought it is, that I, who had aspired by the had nothing the moody recluse, with a sad present, a bitter past, and a clouded future. He, that with me by his side would have had the world at his beek, and the fortunes of the world within the sweep of his hand! And I, so capable of affection, so competent to mount with him, a forsooth shrowded myself in pride, and led the fashions! ha, ha! how he fashions had aspired bitter a thought it is, that I, who had aspired with the form me, mother—on this very spot bitter a thought it is, that I, who had aspired within him; he had nothing to strive for, and he ceased to struggle, becoming the moody recluse, with a sad present, a bitter past, and a clouded future. He, that with me by his side would have had the world at his beek, and the fortunes of the world within the sweep of his hand! And I, so capable of affection, so competent to mount with him, a forsooth shrowded myself in pride, and led the fashions! ha, ha! how he for the form me, mother—on this very spot. ha! how loving voices murmur:
"We are here, Jasper." For the National Era. or congress or or any class or office-holders, &c., ac., not merely as wrong in itself, but as tending to deflect the Federal Government further and further from its true policy—a conception which, we infer from his votes, is either not IMPLORA PACE. When will this end? Night brightens into morning Sunshine and summer chase chill winter's gloom Streams leap in joy, their icy fetters scorning,

cause on a single point he is not in advance of the great majority of our statesmen.

Not on this point; but on what other does he fall behind the foremost? Where is the other possible candidate for President, whose public utterances are so replace with a wise Humanity, a generous Philanthropy, a Statesmanship entitled to the world designation of manship a generous amanthropy, a states-manship entitled to the proud designation of Christian. Who else among our eminent men has an ear so open, and a heart so responsive to the appeals of the despised, the outcast, the down-trodden? Among all our living states-men, whose speeches and writings, taken as a whole, will so largely reward a careful study by the great body of our youth, as his? Whose are so well calculated to make the student not

in accord with ours than those of Governor Seward. But on a subject even graver and more vital than this—that of the development The question, "Who shall be next President?" is one which we long ago decided not to discuss, nor even definitely consider, until the opening of 1860, to which year it properly belongs. We make no pretensions to prophecy, and none but a prophet can be qualified to do. tempt to study and to provide myself with enough of accomplishment to deserve and adorn the high fortunes he was going to bring me to, he did more, much more, conquering eyery fetter of poverty, and rising despite them. Unaided, he went to college, graduated honorably, commenced his life as an author, settling in the village, and we were to be married as soon as the book he was enorged unon but a prophet can be qualified to determine which among our statesmen the Republicans ought to present as their candidate for the next great national struggle. For we are among those who hold success, when attainable, the opening of 1860, to which year it properly and none but a prophet can be qualified to determine which among our statesmen the Republicans ought to present as their candidate for the next great national struggle. For we are among those who hold success, when attainable, the opening of 1860, to which year it properly and none but a prophet can be qualified to determine which among our statesmen the Republicans ought to present as their candidate for the next great national struggle. For we are among those who hold success, when attainable very—we have no research to believe Governor Seward. We make no pretensions to prophecy, and none but a prophet can be qualified to determine which among our statesmen the Republicans ought to present as their candidate for the next great national struggle. For we are among those who hold success, when attained and none to research to believe Governor Seward. We make no pretensions to prophecy, and none but a prophet can be qualified to determine which among our statesmen the Republicans ought to present as their candidate for the next great national struggle. For we are among those who hold success, when attained and none transmit of the opening of 1860, to which year it properly and none to take the next great national struggle. For we are an one but a prophet can be qualified to determine which among our statemen the Republicans ought to present as their candidate for the Unaded, he went to college, graduated nonor[CHAPTER FITEENTH CONCLUDED.]

Incomparable is the sweet sadness of Mrs.
Fleming's smile; sweet, because the honeyheart within is so full that it drips over the
lips; sad, not in pain, but because the bees have
roamed so wide over life's Hymettus that they
must needs have probed some bitter flower, and
dropped its little Homeonathic globule into the

Unaded, he went to college, graduated nonorably, commenced his life as an author, settling
in the village, and we were to be married as
som as the book he was engaged upon should
be ready for publication. That book never appeared, Buth, and he even hurned the manuscript. But, then, he worked on 1 we worked
in the village, and we were to be married as
som as the book he was engaged upon should
be ready for publication. That book never appeared, Buth, and he even hurned the manuscript. But, then, he worked on 1 we worked
in the village, and we were to be married as
som as the book he was engaged upon should
be ready for publication. That book never appeared, Buth, and he even hurned the manuscript. But, then, he worked on 1 we worked
in the village, and we were to be married as
som on usuccess, when attainable,
to be often a political duty, as we hold it eminently to be a duty incumbent on the Republishow the moon makes the little anchor-twigs to
show the moon succcess, when attainable,
to be often a political duty, as we hold it eminently to be a dropped its little Homeopathic globule into the well of sweetness. Mrs. Fleming, however, had undoubtedly grown much older. One or two deep lines traversed her forehead; her calm of the fight stamp, and made at the right stamp, and made at the righ

we have the first stand that a single great paid arranged from the first stand from the paid of the pa

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1859. their advantage to advertise in the Era. Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & tion to the power and resources of Freedom. Co., are our authorized advertising ents for I New York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, Mount Union, Ohio.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA. A new proposition for the annexation of Canada to the United States has recently been started by a gentleman named King, residing in the Upper province. He has issued a circular, recommending or memorializing the Parliament, in a certain contingency, to pass resolu-Canada from the British Crown, and its immeportion of the country, and we are sorry to say at any time, cut off the people of the Northwest that Northern journals, professing a love for free institutions, will be ready to turn it into ridicule. The same journals, and indeed al! parties, have recently expressed a desire to acire a Southern slaveholding country, at a cost that the area of Slavery has been constantly spreading, under the patronage of the Federal have been uniformly ready, for mere party considerations, to assist in pushing forward such projects, while they have been entirely indifferabout the acquisition of Northern territory. The clamor raised by the South, and kept up for more than a half a century, in behalf of an nexing territories over which they desired to extend Slavery, has been so incessant, and the demands of the South so imperative, that it has been the practice of all parties to yield to it, as a matter of prime necessity. It has been conceded, on all hands, that the annexation of incivism. Even the Republican party has exhibited a waskness on this point, and a proneness to fall into the old current. The opposi tion made to the President's schemes of conquest and annexation, stimulated as they are unmistakably by the slave interest for Slavery extension, has for the most part been placed on special grounds of objection to the mode and rime selected for accomplishing the objects aimed at. Few have been bold enough to take ground against the annexation of more slave territory, or to demand, as an indispensable con dition of annexation, that Slavery be abolished. As to Northern acquisitions, the idea seems ever to enter into the calculations of partisans The reason of this singular partiality for Southent, which party\_organizations ned in the past history of the coun-

We say nothing against the acquisition of Loutucky, accompanied by a threat of secession, we are willing to admit that it was a highly view; and that it has redounded, and is de tined to redound, for more to the extension of Freedom than of Slavery.

We begin, therefore, with Florida, as the first of the series of Pro-Slavery schemes of sectional aggrandizement. It was purchased at a cost of five millions, with ostensibly national objects in view, but in reality to extend Slavery, to catch the runaway slaves who had taken refuge in its wild swamps, and to prevent the escape of others. In addition to the original cost, the Government has expended between forty and fifty millions more in the effort to drive a handful of Indians out of the hammocks and everglades, not because we desired to occupy them, but with an eve single to the original purpose of the purchase, viz: to break up the harbor for runaway negroes.

The acquisition of Texas was prompted the desire of strengthening Slavery and its influence in the Federal Government. It was settled by the slaveholders with this object in view, and, with the aid of a corrupt and unseru pulous Federal Administration, it was brought into the Union in order to increase the political influence of the slaveholders.

We will not undertake to say that Texas was not, in many respects, a valuable acquisition It is a fine country, and the rulers of the great est nations of the earth would be proud to add it to their dominions. But it was in no degree a necessary acquisition. It was, prior to its settlement, in the possession of a weak State. which had attempted a feeble imitation of our republican system; and after it became an independent Republic, in the hands of Americans, it was not in a situation to give the slightest annoyance to our people. Its annexation. therefore, was a mere gratuity to the slav power, conceded as a sop to Cerberus, as a temporary expedient for quieting its importunat

If we turn to the Northern frontier, we shall witness the evidences of a very different public policy. We shall see the god Terminus retreating from the position assigned him by our revolutionary forefathers. On the Northeast, we permitted the excision of the Madawaska territory, although the plain letter of the treaty of 1783 conceded it to us : and on the North west, we ceded away to a powerful monarchy a territory larger than Virginia, and as fruitful of gold as California.

In any point of view, these plain historical facts are far from creditable to American character, or illustrative of the patriotism and courage of our Pro-Slavery rulers during the last forty years. On the one hand, we have been continually encroaching upon our weak southern neighbors, Spain and Mexico. On the other, we have twice vielded up territory to our pow erful northern neighbor. England. This policy of aggression on one side, and concession or the other, has been prompted by one of two motives, viz: by a desire to extend Slavery, and curtail Freedom; or, by overbearing injustice on the one hand, and cowardly subr the other. Taking either horn of the dilemma the Pro-Slavery rulers of the country stand ompetency and unfitness for the

While the South is getting up filibustering expeditions for the conquest of Cuba, and while Northern politicians are acquiescing in the asserted value and importance of that priest-ridden colony of slaves and petty tyrants, and while Congress is debating the propriety of offering \$125,000,000 for it, with the alternative SEC, 3. Slaves shall be rated and asset

ridence of national joy at the proposed addi-

superior value and importance of the British possessions to the Union, in a military and ommercial point of view, are equally striking. In the first place, they contain some three millions of active, intelligent freemen of the Caucasian race, whose commerce is of great importance to the people of the North. This trade now amounts to many millions, and if entirely unfettered, as it would be if annexed, it would be considerably augmented. One of tions and take measures for the separation of the great rivers of the continent, rising partly in our territories, and whose waters are bordered diate annexation to the United States. This for more than a thousand miles by American cording to Mr. Webster, it was unnecessary to

thereby embarass their commerce. In a military point of view, the possession of these Provinces, and the command of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, is of the highest importance slave, shall, upon conviction, suffer imprisonof many millions of dollars. It is not surprising of the St. Lawrence, is of the highest importance to the United States. The military advantages of annexation, indeed, are so obvious, that we Government, when Northern men of all parties | need not specify them, further than to allude to | two thousand nor less than five hundred dolthese geographical features. If the Mississippi was necessary to the protection of the Southwest, and if the acquisition of Cuba, as the key of the Gulf, is necessary to the safety of ever, to have stolen such slave within the mean the South, then is the mouth of the St. Lawrence ten-fold more necessary to the protection of the North.

We have made these comparisons, in order to illustrate the sectionalism of the Pro-Slavery rulers of the country, and to expose the false pretences they have set up in order to conceal their partiality for Slavery. We are not the ceded, on all hands, that the annexation of their partiality for Slavery. We are not the Southern territory is some how or other a high advocates of lawless agressions upon the rights such slave to escape out of this Territory, or duty of the state, which no party can oppose, or even neglect, without incurring the charge of the acquisition of the British Provinces, we are or even neglect, without incurring the charge of the acquisition of the British Provinces, we are willing to wait until the union with them can be effected by legitimate and honest means.

SLAVERY IN OREGON AND NEW

MEXICO. The malign influence of the Federal Gov ernment over the Territories is pointedly illustrated in the desperate effort to introduce Slavery into Oregon while it was yet a Territory. and into New Mexico. Oregon, as our readers are aware, lies north of 42° north latitude, but its mild climate might tempt the cupidity of slaveholders, and the Administration of James Buchanan has done all in its power to gratify them. It will be recollected that the people of Oregon, in the formation of a State Constitution, voted Slavery out by a majority of four to one; and yet the attempt is again made, Washington, to proing in the Territory. It seems ed this

We say nothing against the acquisition of Lou-islana; for, although it was urged upon the at-tention of the Federal Government by the peo-ple of the Southwest, and especially by Ken-Executive. The Oregonian, in which the following legislative proceedings, justly re-

marks that "there are men in Or valuable acquisition, in a national point of dare do anything, under the garb of 'Democracy,' relying entirely upon the charm of that talismanic word to cover up a multitude of

That paper continues :

"Below will be found a report from W. W. Chapman, of Lane county, chairman, and W. G. T'Vault, of Jackson county, two of the Judiciary Committee, presented to the late Legislative Assembly of Oregon, together with a bill

the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred of slave property in said Territory, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully

report:

"That it is our opinion that the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, as pronounced by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, authorizes the holding of slaves in any of the Territories of the United States; that the Contitution does not authorize Congress to legis tects a citizen of any of the United States, who may think proper to locate in a Territory, in the possession and use of any property he may be essessed of, which is recognised as property the Constitution and laws of the State from

hich he may migrate.
"'We believe that while a Territory remain: as a Territory, that it is as much the property of a develoding State as it is of a non-slavehold-State, and that the citizens of a slaveholding state have the same constitutional right to con yey their slaves to said Territory, and use them there, and be protected in their rights, as the citizen of a non-slaveholding State has the right to convey any chattel property he may be possessed of to said Territory, and be protected

in his right to such chattel property.

"We do not believe that Congress, in legislating for a Territory, has the constitutional right to decide what class of citizens shall locate ss of citizens shall locate in a Territory, nor what kind of property they shall be possessed of; nor do we believe that he inferior cannot exercise power that is no

granted to the superior,
"'We do believe that when Congress does organize a Territorieal Government, extending to the people the right to legislate for their respective Territories, that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the inhabitants of such Territory the right to legislate and regulate the manner how any person shall have his property protected, and he shall obtain the possession and control of such property, be the

ame a slave or any other chattel time and opportunity to investigate this sub-ject as its importance requires, yet we are de-cidedly of opinion that the foregoing hasty ons are fully warranted by the Consti tution and its legal construction, and beg leave to report the following bill for the protection to report the following bill for the protection of slave property in the Territory of Oregon.

and its passage.
"'W. W. CHAPMAN, Chairman. " W. G. T'VAULT.

A Bill to protect Property in Slaves in the Territory and remedies in the several courts in this Ter-ritory, which are allowed for the protection and recovery of any personal property of like

Though severely scrutinized and of going to war in the event of refusal, there watched, his integrity as a citizen comes to us intelligence that a great and free erty.

comes to us intelligence that a great and free people north of us, homogeneous in language and institutions with us, are discussing the utility of voluntary annexation to our Union. Does the proposition meet with a warm and hearty response from one end of the country to the other? Do the people of the North hold public meetings of greeting to the Canadians, and do the people of the South re-echo the welcome? We are sorry to say that we have seen no such evidence of national joy at the proposed addi-

such owner to his action at common law.

Sec. 5. Every boat or vessel used in navigating the waters of this Territory, whose master If we compare the British North American or owner shall violate the preceding section, provinces and possessions with Cuba, or even shall be liable to the same extent that such with Mexico, their superiority must be conspicuous on the slightest examination; and the spicuous on the slightest examination; and the recovery of such liability.

The effort to force Slavery into New Mexic could only be prompted by corrupt political considerations, and enmity to Freedom Territory is known to be arid, sterile, and moun tainous, and Slavery can never flourish there The Federal officials in the Territory, with the patronage they dispense, are all-powerful, and there can be no doubt that the recent severe slave code which has been adopted, to which we have made allusion, emanated from Washington. We present the leading features of this code. This is the Territory in which, acproposition to annex Northorn territory to the Union will be received with derision in a large British territory. That great naval Power can, British territory. That great naval Power can, however, whether the repeal of laws emanating from the opposite pole of the moral world may from what would seem the natural right of navnot become necessary: igating the St. Lawrence to its mouth, and

"SEC. 2. Every person who shall steal any slave, with the intent that the owner, or any one having an interest in such slave, present or fu nent for a term not more than ten nor less than four years, and be fined in a sum not more than lars. And every person who shall, by violence, seduction, or other means, take and carry or entice away any slave, with the like intent, shall be deemed and held, for every purpose whatg of this act. And every person who, know ing of this act. And every person who, knowing any slave to have been stolen as aforesaid, shall aid, assist, or advise in or about the carrying away of such slave, shall suffer the like penalties as are above prescribed against the person stealing such slave as aforesaid.

The former convention, placed in inition a Mr. Robinson. Wast, then, is by the American-Republican, we are above prescribed against the loss to understand; we are assured on a penalties as are above prescribed against the person stealing such slave as aforesaid.

"Sec. 3. Every person who shall carry or

his owner or master, shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the same penalties as are pre-scribed in the foregoing section of this act. And n any indictment preferred against any person for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, the property in the slave shall be well laid, if charged to belong to any person having an interest in such slave, whether such interest be legal or equitable, present or future, joint or

sted or contingent furnish to any negro, free or slave, any false or fabricated free papers or false evidences in print or writing of the freedom of such negro, shall, upon conviction, suffer imprisonment for a term not more than five years nor less than six months, and be fined in a sum not more than one thousand nor less than one hundred delars.

"Sec. 5. Any person who shall hire, entires, union of America, and of A

"Sec. 5. Any person who shall hire, entice, persuade, or in any manner induce any slave to absent himself from the service or custody of owner or master, or who shall, upon a tence, harbor or maintain any slave so ing himself from such service or custody, shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer fine and imprisnment as prescribed in section four and shall besides be liable to the

master or owner may designate, shall be ent tled to demand or recover by suit any rewar sion or delivery of such slave. And if no reward have been offered, then such person so apprehending such slave, shall upon the delivery such slave to his master or owner, or to the sheriff of the county in which such slave was apprehended, be entitled to demand and recove such owner or master the sum of twenty do lars, besides ten cents for each mile of travel to and from the place where such apprehension

SEC. 25. The emancipation of slaves in this Territory is totally prohibited.
"Sec. 27. Any person claiming to be tled to the possession of any slave, which is withheld from him, may either institute his ac-tion of replevin therefor as for other property, or upon his sworn petition, directed to the district judge of the district wherein such slave may be, shall be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, directed to the person having such slave in possession, upon which such proceedings shall be had as are now had upon such process udge, upon hearing such cause, shall see curity as he shall approve, payable to the ad verse party, conditioned for the safe delivery of said slave, to abide the judgment or decree of six months from the date of such bond : which to judgment against the makers of the same, or any of them, by the payee thereof, his executors, inistrators, or assigns. And any court of chancery shall entertain a bill for the specific proof of peculiar value or pretium affectionis.

CONFESSING THEIR SINS.

It is justly said that a death-bed repentan is better than none, and for this reason we might hail with satisfaction, and as a promise of improvement in the character of the "Democracy," the following frank and truthful conany power can be delegated by Congress to a Territorial Legislature that is not possessed by Congress; therefore the Territorial Legislature ator Toombs. But the party has already been ator Toombs. But the party has already been t prohibit Slavery in the Territory, for pronounced dead by those who were once its shining lights; and, according to all orthodox authorities, there is no repentance beyond the grave. The confessions therefore come too late, and will only serve to point the historical justice which consigns the late Democratic party to eternal infamy. The Union of the 23d

says: the Democratic party. They have tainted its integrity, demoralized it, weakened it, rendered it a doubtful antagonist even against the open enemies of the Union. They have stricken own and degraded all broad, liberal, and com prehensive statesmanship; they have substi-uted the miserable devices of demagogues for those great principles of government under which alone the industry of our country can be

mocracy, which was composed in great part of the Southern disunionists, should be a very reliable antagonist of the "open enemies of the SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon, That any person or persons who may have brought slaves to this Territory, and owning property in such slaves, as construed by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, shall have all the rights the Washington Union. He says: the Washington Union. He says:

"Your appropriations for navy yards have gone to the building of houses for officers, and making of flower pots, and all that kind of thing, at a cost of \$2,000,000; and it will be no less s long as you will pay it, but will go up to ss long as you will pay it, so it. There are \$4,000,000 if you do not stop it. There are have no need of at all. You \$2,000,000 that you have no need of at all. You have 8,000 sailors to man your navy. You have not increased them of late years; and you now have 8,000 men in your navy yards to help them—civilians. You have carried their num-

It would be impossible to imagine a mo corrupt Administration of public affairs than that described above, by the friends of the Administration; and it would be most surprising if the great majority of the American people should hesitate about expelling the compists from power at the earliest practicable

EASTERN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, RHODE ISLAND.

We have earnestly protested more against the organization of a party un other name than that of Republican, or upon other principles than those by which distinguished. If we have a belief organization, such belief is enti avowal. If we have not enough confid our opinions to proclaim them openly, w names, looking to their success. We well ask others to believe what we about supporting. While Slavery rem only issue, let us continue firmly to that name which represents the only hir solution to the trouble. Any other course only in confusion and defeat. No better illustration can be given

than a correspondent furnishes us Eastern Congressional district of Rho There the Republicans met in convention after an announcement of their princin nomination Mr. Thomas Davis, for Democratic Representative in Congress from the same district, but, since the repeal of the Missouri compromise, an able and es vocate of Republican principles. Set Republican, met in the district, and, after announcement of the same platform as up by the former convention, placed "Sec. 3. Every person who shall carry or convey, or wilfully assist in carrying or conveying, any slave, the property of another, with the intent or for the purpose of aiding or enabling has on a former costsion Why, then, do then gen heart the overthrow Administration, seek barrass, the rei

egation from Rhode Island knocking at the ander that very doubtful cogn name is not to be recognised in at the National Convention, why convenue is c tivation at home?

Perhaps, after all, we may find the move in a paragraph in the article to which our attents. called. The Journal says, "Mr. Recommends Whig of the school of Henry Clay man does not have to abandon an of his old principles or adopt any new ones is so-if this is the true meaning of A Republican-our Republican friends ca take issue with the late Convention; for the announcement gives us matter for grave refletion. What measure of the old Clay Whig it, he may require the party to whom he ad- school is the Journal prepared to offer us? What judges the possession of the slave to enter into such bond, in such amount and with such seize, or of those living will it now support? Are we to hear again, through Mr. Robinson, should he be so unfortunate as to secure an election to Congress, of internal improvements or a high protective tariff, or will he join the ranks o Toombs, Benjamin, and Stephens, the survivi Whigs who were of the Henry Clay school an yet advocate the live measures known at the odious compromises, of which the fugitive player act is the principal? Are we to understand too, from the Journal, that no man, un Whig antecedents, is to be nominated for office? Are Anti-Slavery men of Democratic antec dents to be proscribed? In other words, are we to have a revived Whig party in Rhode Island or a Republican party? The two Senators from that State were formerly Whigs. Is it fair to those Republicans who have been Democrate to insist that all the Representatives, foo, should have been Whigs? Such a policy is illiberal u just, and mischievous. The Providence Jour

> its hand at a joke. A precious bad i would be, but still better in that light than any other. We trust that the Republicans who bravely announced themselves, and select their leader, will abide faithfully by their re solve. A defeat under such circumst better than a victory under any other. Trium will come in good time; and when it perch our standard, it will adorn banners we are not ashamed of.

is a grave family paper, devoted to

consideration of the proprieties of life, and

wise, we should believe the Journal to be to

THE USE MADE OF HARPER'S FERRY NAL.—The following item of news shows that in the hopelessly Republican States, such as Massachusetts, the public works are to be par alyzed, on the plea of the necessity of red expenditures:

in Springfield, Massachusetts, thirty-six workmen have been discharged, and the wages of 150 remaining at work are reduced five, tan, and in a few instances twenty per cent.—the consequence of the failure of the appropriation bill."

very speech, made in the Virginia Legislature

ber up from 3,000 to 8,000. You have eight as a campaign document; but we are opposed she has two navy yards. You have eight conveniently located all about the country, and it is a cause of reproach to good Democrats, for the enemy says we keep people there to cheat them in elections, and, as God is my judge, I am afraid there is something in it."

Southern people, and has taken the wind out of the sails of Mr. Douglas. It would be instant political death to the latter, at home and throughout the North, to assume these positions. Governor Wise has another claim upon the cause, instead of vacillating and retrograding with every able of the tide. with every ebb of the tide.

the employées of the Government, as so many slaves, to carry elections in cases where the would strongly condemn them, is one of the most flagrant and corrupt abuses of the times. and calls for remedy. It is at once a fraud upon the public at large, a fraudulent means stakes. securing or attaining power, and a most de moralizing and degrading species of tyranny

MORE CORRUPTION.

On the eve of the adjournment of Congress, ime always favorable to the accomplishment of such transactions, Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, succeeded in fastening an amendment apon the Indian appropriation bill, appropriang \$10,000 for the following pnrpose. It seems hat some emigrants from Arkansas to California were attacked on the way by Indians, and that several heads of families were murdered. but, by some means, their children escaped, These children are now in Utah, and the Arto defray the expenses of their removal to the the object above specified was engrafted on the brethren. Indian appropriation bill.

of the Interior, accompanied by the additional airs, Denver, had already been appointed to prohev had already been paid twelve hundred dol-California, with nearly one-fourth of the ten ousand dollars in their pockets!

We further learn that the Indian agent in Itah, being desirous of returning to the States, and offered to bring the children with him at a cost to the Government of about six hundred dollars! We are gratified to state, what we learn to be the fact, that, notwithstanding the appointees had pocketed a fourth of the approoriation, by the hasty and unwarranted action f the Superintendent, the Secretary promptly annulled the appointments. It would be still nore creditable to the Secretary of the Interior f he were to make his own appointments, instead of suffering them to be made by his irreponsible heads of Bureaus. We presume that, point of form, the Secretary's name is at tached to the commissions of the two well-paid Good Samaritans; and that he signed them without reading them, as Secretaries and officials often do. Mr. Thompson may carry to the discharge of his duties an honest purpose of guarding the public interests; but the people will require something more. The Cabinet is no place for "a confidence man."

WISE AHEAD.

The signal discomfiture of Gov. Wise, in his Senator, was anything but a favorable augury of his Presidential prospects. But the despera-tion of the Black Democracy, and the utter hopelessness of the cause for 1860, with a Leined their pride, and prepared them to overlook Mr. Wise's past errors, for the sake of his supposed "availability." We have remarked merous signs of Mr. Wise's improving prospects, which he owes entirely to his opposition to the Lecompton fraud, concocted by his own party friends. His star, for the present at least, is in the ascendant, and we shall not be sur prised if he should become the candidate of the party for the Presidency. The Southern wing of the party demand that the South shall have the next Presidential nomination, and Mr. Wise is the only prominent Anti-Lecomptonite of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line. Hence the necessity of forgiving his past ec

centricity, since that eccentricity can alon secure a Southern President. One would have supposed that the South could more easily forgive a Northern ally such as Mr. Douglas, than one of its own citizens for any act manifesting lukewarmness in the cause of Slavery: but, for some reason, the Illinois Senator has forfeited the confidence of the slaveholding interest, while Mr. Wise forgiven, and placed at the head of the party. This partial course is doubtless owing to the fact that Mr. Douglas, from the necessities of his position in his late Senatorial campaign was compelled to revive and bring into prom nence his hobby of "popular sovereignty, which, since 1854, had been permitted to slee This necessity of Mr. Douglas has forced him into antagonism with the Slavery Propagand ists, who were perfectly willing to use the popular sovereignty humbug for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; but now that Slavery has been declared the law of the land for a the Territories, they have no more use for Mr. Douglas's hobby.

Governor Wise, on the contrary, has been forced by circumstances into the opposite extreme. In order to mollify the indignation of his Southern friends, which was excited by his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, he has been induced to put forth, through his organ, the Enquirer, the monstrous proposition that Congress is under a high moral obligation to intervene, by positive legislation, for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. We believe that this proposition, the last and highest assumption of the Slave interest, originally apared in the Richmond Enquirer, of which on of Governor Wise is the editor. At any rate. that paper has cordially adopted and insisted upon the new dogma.

Here, then, is the secret of Governor Wise's present Southern popularity. The Black Democracy could ask nothing more than he stands pledged to; and on this account they are willing to pardon his Anti-Lecomptonism, believing that it will render him the more available

We understand that the Harper's Ferry icy, it unhesitatingly declares in favor of reworks, which are situated in Mr. Faulkher's pealing the Federal laws which forbid and pundistrict in Virginia, are to be kept in full blast, ish it. That journal assumes that the anti-slavedistrict in Virginia, are to be kept in full blast, at least until after election. The workmen will all be required to vote the "Democratic" ticket, on pain of immediate removal from office. We confess to some partiality for Mr. Faulkner, on account of his radical Anti-Sisteman Slavery positions, Governor Wise has completely very speech, made in the Virginia Legislature

allude to his treasonable conspiracy of 1856, to This pelicy, which has been invariably re- prevent the inauguration of a Republican Pressorted to by the Black Democracy, of using | ident, in the event of Colonel Fremont's elec-

tion. It will be remembered that there was a meeting of Southern Governors at Raleigh duunfettered and unbought voice of the people ring that contest, with this object in view, in which Mr. Wise played a very conspicuous part. We presume that he still adheres to that policy. If he win, well: but if beaten, he will grab the

THE MORALS OF ADVERTISING.

It is impossible to please everybody. Last week, intent alone on making confession of was Thirlwall and others, and last and best, as wrong-doing, and putting ourselves in a right position, we did not dream of committing a

trespass upon anybody else. fully persuaded in his own mind. Editors, like | consent, we believe, at the head of the Histories other people, will differ. Every one has, or of Greece in the English language. Mr. Grote ought to have, his own code of morals. We are evidently engaged in his work from the love of somewhat scrupulous as to what we insert in the it, and he has availed himself of a vast variety Era, even as an advertisement; we may be over of material which modern investigations have nice; still we must act as we believe. The placed at his command, and especially the republisher of the New York Ledger has a genius | sults of the patient research of Germau writers, for advertising. His expedients are marvellous- Boeckh, Hermann, &c. Of course he had his kansas Senator moved the above appropriation the plan of having the opening chapters of a own and particular mode of judging of talents novel inserted as ordinary reading matter in and characters; but it is conceded that he is Senator Broderick suggested that the proposi- of the second or third chapter, apprising the men and things. He may be regarded as occution involved a profitable job to some one, and reader that the rest of the work in which he has pying the other extreme from Mitford, coinwas therefore opposed to it; but Mr. Johnson, become so deeply interested is to be found ciding not seldom with Thirlwall in his more of Arkansas, assured him that there was noth- alone in the New York Ledger, struck us at sober and rational conclusions. His discussions ing sinister lurking beneath the face of the osten. | first merely as an acute device; it did not occur | of the Homeric poems and of Legendary Greece sibly benevolent motion. Senators acquiesced, to us to question its moral aspects, and so we are conducted with much ability, and the

Bailey would aid in taking us in this way." the purpose of restoring the children to their such advertisements, any more that we intendbe it said, at once declared that he would annul ing them; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that ter, which engage his sympathies and call forth a word, it is as much as we can do to the appointment, and that the parties should not the efficacy of the advertisement is made to dethe exertion of his powers in a higher degree an unflagging interest in pend largely upon deception. The chapters than do others, and this must always make his when one is called upon philanth selected are apt to be "thrilling" ones. They method of treatment unequal. But, as a whole, it diffuse one's tender regard over ten distinct. dars each, and that they were then on their way are required to be inserted in the reading colis a history of great excellence, and though late heroes and heroines, human nature can umns. Every suggestion of an advertisement is to be excluded. The object is to make the readers believe that they are to be favored with a new and most attractive story in their paper, so as to arrest their attention, and engage their terest. When all this is secured, they are then abruptly told-" There; we know you are by Mommsen, Curtius, and others yet locked interested in this story-that is just what we up in foreign languages, which we wish were intended; but you can see no more of it unless likewise before our American public, full as you subscribe for the Ledger, in which alone it will appear."

Every reader so dealt with feels that he has been deceived. So we thought, after having been led by the complaints of our subscriber to consider the matter—and therefore we snoke We do not assume to judge the publisher of he Ledger, or our editorial brethren: they will think and act for themselves; but we must think and act for ourselves. We certainly shall have no objection to advertising whole chapters for him, if he will consent that we preface their publication with an announcement, say on this wise :

"We print in the Era the following two chapters of a novel, as specimens of a work which is to appear exclusively in the columns

of the New York Ledger." HUNT, OF NEW YORK .- There was a meeting fected by those simple messengers of truth. of the "Whig General Committee," at Hope Chapel, in New York, on Tuesday evening last, at which Hiram Ketchum, Esq., presided, assisted by twenty-two Vice Presidents. Ex-Governor Hunt made the principal speech, and, according to the reports in the New York papers, he was "attentively listened to, and fre quently and warmly applauded." No resoluons were passed, except one of thanks to Gov ernor Hunt, nor was any specific action pro-

Ex-Governor Hunt's speech was conciliator spirit, but he assumes that the Opposition can only be united on a platform which ignores the Slavery question. He thinks that there is all times, and especially now, in a season of as a consequence, the opposition no danger of Slavery extension; he is for hushng up the agitation. He ridicules the idea of stablishing Slavery in Mexico, and thinks that there is no danger of a revival of the slave trade. Mr. Hunt has relapsed into incurable old-fogvism, from having been some years ago strongly Anti-Slavery. There can be no union of the Opposition upon any such terms as those proposed by him, and it is merely idle to talk

It is equally idle to talk of reviving the Whig party, which died in 1854, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was proposed. Had that party taken issue upon that great question with the Black Democracy, it would now probably have been in power, instead of being scat-North, thought the question of repeal one of no it, too, is a sweet little episode, as we may say, practical importance; while Mr. Badger, the of a blind girl; and different characters, both enemy on that vital question.

and Wilson of Massachusetts, and Congressmen Grow of Pennsylvania, Sherman of Ohio and Burlingame of Massachusetts, are expected n Connecticut, the present week. We regret that divisions, among the Republicans and others opposed to the Administration, should throw any doubt upon the political complexion of Connecticut. It is rumored that Mr. Clark, who announce

himself as an independent candidate, has withdrawn. We trust that this is true. He can entertain no rational hope of election, and to persist in opposing the Republican nominee would be unmistakable evidence of a willingness to elect the Administration candidate. JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY. - We understan

that the Republican Association of this city contemplate celebrating the anniversary Jefferson's birthday. Further notice of the ar rangements will, we presume, be given in due time. Mr. Jefferson was born on the 2d April, 1743, Old Style, which corresponds to April 13, INDIAN DISTURBANCES APPREHENDED .- Chi

cago, March 24.—The Jasper county (Iowa) Free Press, of the 27th instant, says that considerable excitement exists at Spirit Lake arising from the fear of an attack of Indians, numbers of whom are reported as lurking in the vicinity. Two were arrested, but afterwards escaped. They were recognised as having belonged to In-Paducah's band, which was engaged in the born-Paducan's balance there, eighteen months since. Subsequently fourteen were taken, including the brother-in-law of In-Paducah. A band dred and fifty are reported as lurking about Heron Lake. Preparations were making to send out scouts to reconnoitre sentinels were also stationed, and a strict watch maintained both day and night.

THE REVIEW.

History of Greece. By George Grote, Esq. Twelve vo

Some of our readers, we

ame. Now and then there might be a copy of the different institutions and enstrained the translation of Herodotus, Pausanias, Thu- critical and observant eye. The letter cydides, Xenophou, Arrian, Quintus Curtius, Spain hold of course the chef lieu, but Mr r some other ancient author, covering a particular period of Grecian affairs; but as for any thoroughly-digested account of the rise and of which countries are touched upon in the progress of the different Republics or the Em- graceful, and characteristic style of the ar pires, it was among the things yet to be. Then, after a while came Mitford, following whom generally acknowledged, Grote's Greece now lies within the reach of almost any reader. It is too late in the day to enter upon any formal Well, let us try again. Let every man be criticism of a book of merit, placed by universal Anglo-African Magazine, which i place of their nativity or residence in Arkansas. | the columns of his exchanges, and, at the end one who means to furnish a candid estimate of and the amendment appropriating \$10,000 for advertised for him, like the rest of our editorial amount of valuable information he has given to his reader on the causes and bearings of those But a word of friendly comment from two or events by which the national characteristics of Some days after the adjournment, the affair three subscribers drew our attention to the sub-Some days after the adjournment, the after the adjournment, and the adjournment the after the adjournment the after the adjournment authorities and illustrating his text, are highly aformation that two persons, one of them the The first thing we do, when charged with wrong valuable, while his clear historical style, in this rother-in-law of Senator Johnson, and the other a doing, is to ask ourselves, Is the charge true? respect so different from Mitford's rough senfriend of the then Superintendent of Indian Af
We did so in this case; and our conscience tences, render the work in this respect, too, least six different persons of communications. answered, yes. We do not say that the editor quite attractive. It is hardly possible that so the labor of rushing here and eed by way of Panama, and thence to Utah, for of the Ledger intends to take the People in by vuluminous a work could be written with equal of the plot—if plot it may be ability as to all its parts. Every author has on the prot-n prot it may be in the exciting interest of omes in Arkansas. The Secretary, to his credit ed to deal unfairly with our readers by publish subjects before his mind, and phases of characteristics and in the exciting interest of some and varieties and in the exciting interest of some and varieties.

> rejoice that, by its republication in so cheap a readers who might otherwise never have had it in their power to avail themselves of the same. There are other histories of Rome and Greece they are of rich stores of knowledge from long

Mendip Annals, or a Narrative of the Chari able Lators of Hannah and Martha More, in their Neighborhood, being the Journal of Martha More. Edited with additional matter by Arthur Roberts, M. A., Rector of Wood icide justifiable rising, Nortolk. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by William Ballantyne, Washington,

Years since, the editor of this volume, in It will then be incumbent on the his Biography of Hannah More and Her Sisters, gave to the public the substance of the ournal here mentioned. The effect of those there will be some startling the some startling there will be some startling there will be some startling there will be some startling the some startling t efforts among the poor subjects of their charity vere not confined to the direct results on the hills of Mendip. Connected with them was sentment against also the circulation as well as writing of the long-known Cheap Repository Tracts, of which it is said above two millions were sold in one led do not be 24th instant, when it was it vear, a most remarkable issue for that time. by them as a true bill. OLD LINE WHICE—Speech of Ex-Governor No one can calculate the amount of good of Had this been the main benefit so secured, it would have been worth all the money, time, and labor, bestowed. But many were taught and Sickles. brought out of a state of ignorance and impiety Ratcliffe, accompanied by the 1789, of course they may properly be regarded cused, came into court and asked that last be set for the trial; but, after a court as among the earliest Sabbath-school attempts; with the District Attorney, A and it speaks loudly for the piety and benevo- agreed upon for that purpos lence of Hannah More and her sister, that they set on foot, and so long prosecuted, such hum- manifested by several of the fore ble and earnest endeavors to do good to those regarding the Arizona emigra who were ready to perish. To not a few of the and it has been stated that the who were ready to perish. To not a lew of the readers of the book, we doubt not, its facts will is opposed to it, on the surmise nected with General Walker.

Warfire and Work; or, Life's Progress, By the author of 'Passing Clouds," &c. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1859. For sale by William Ballantine, Washington, D. C.

averse to legitumate conomize States. A company of emig ing in this city.

Demoralization of Passing Conomize States and Company of Emigrature Conomize States.

There is high religious aim in this volume; it inculcates the power and influence even among those in humble life. The story is of a little boy stolen from his mother, mourned for as dead, kindly watched over by Providence. cast among the poor inmates of wretched dwellings, brought acquainted with a boy, a manly spirit, at school, and teaching him the love of Christ, thus indirectly, too, influencing several stand by, advocate, sustain, other boys in the same school, and, after some tered to the four winds of heaven. But it lacked | eight years of earnest duty in the humble lot conscience and moral courage. Mr. Everett, into which he is cast restored to his mother sake of party union, all its great champion in the Senate from the and a circle of loving friends. Connected with great definer of Southern Whiggery, joined the in light and shade, are presented. Generally, it is written correctly; but we have noticed what we de not recollect ever to have met in an English author, the use of the word "expect," for "suspect," or "imagine," which has been considered as a marked Americanism, and obviously an impropriety. We are sorry, to take the stump, and speak at various places also, to see the otherwise fair page so frequently marred with blurred or broken letters, indicating that old type or poor presswork has been employed. But, even, with these drawbacks, the volume is one of sterling merit, inculcating lessons worthy of imitation.

> Eddy Ellerslie, or Ole Friends With New Faces. The or Darkness and Light. By A. L. C., Author"The Claremont Tales," &c., and "Kat and work of laying the distribution of the control of the co Needle, <sup>n</sup> &c. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers.
>
> 1859. For sale by William Ballantyne, Washington, not too strongly urge the imp Bo h of these works are to be found under

me cover. Our readers would hardly suspect, ton and Georgetown, some we believe, that these "Old Friends with New Faces" are nothing more or less than the well. that the city will be remembered stories of childhood, "Bluebeard and his Seven Wives," together with "The Fisherman and the Genie," "Abdalla and the this business, will report in about Two Roses," " The Speaking Bird and Yellow Water," &c., of the Arabian Nights, twined into allegories, with expressive names, like Prograstination," and his wives from the town of Good Resolutions, &c. The transformation is very well managed, and instructive, while the elements of the original story are in the main re-

The second part of the volume is an admirable story, and portions of it are full of pathos, while deep religious unction pervades its spirit. Some of the incidents are beautifully brought in, and the progress of the story is borne forward with a strange power of interest, till, at the close, the reader rejoices in the happiness of the youthful hearts for whom his sympathies
have become continually more and more enthalt the business of importing African

Letters from Spain and Other Countries. Secon sale by Taylor & Maury, P.

It is almost superfluous for us to re anything written by the veteran editor of Post. The above letters were first pul member when the only histories of Greece to serially, and, apart from their being from which they had access in English, by modern authors, were those contained in Rollin's Uni- pen of Mr. Bryant, attracted much atte versal History, the larger completed Universal giving the impressions of one who, tree History, Gillies's Greece, or a similar small vol- over a comparatively unexposed field ant has also given us the results of a glance at France, Switzerland, Algiers

The colored citizens of the United number many men of culture and marked ity as speakers and writers, and the it. The list of contributors, thirty-fi ber, embraces such names as Rev. Payne, J. M. C. Pennington, D. D. J. M mith, Martin R. Delaney, Frederick Mercer Langston, Prof. George R Society, Cleveland

The above novellette was first published ially in the columns of the Home J. where we believe, it attracted some in noticing it, except in individual volumes, we stand it.

The moral tone of the story is unexcer form, its treasures are laid open to thousands of able, and a very good lesson is adminis worldly-minded mothers and daughters

WASHINGTON ITEMS

THE TRAGEDY - TRIAL OF SICALES -1 Washington correspondent of the Philad Bulletin writes concerning the trial of Sickles, as follows:

"The plan of the prosecution will be for will then be, most probably, character will be admitted in

man, is present in court every da

ARIZONA.-Much concern has r be new. They encourage similar exertions at rance is given that such is not deeper religious interest throughout the whole raised against the expedit averse to legitimate colonization i

DEMORALIZATION OF PARTY.-The Washington correspondent of the Phi

" Out of this allegiance o love of country or regard e party together, and in an every one who expects t nd undeniable abon cople should remember the e has hitherto fallen by inte not one ever yet got damaged by too me

The Washington correspondent of the Ba nore Sun writes on Monday as follows "WASHINGTON WATER WORKS, &c .- 1 his evening to the councils ain Meigs, stating the pres-Washington aqueduct, now available. He th spring and fall the stream w eservoir now can be werage supply of two mil should be no apprehen supply of water for domes entering upon the work of The loan auth

many years by laying only t inch pipe, and but a few of the mittees of the Cou The chief of police, under direction or Berret, has organized a special police force, who will use most a remitting exertions to detect the vile

tors of the frequent incendiary fire The Associated Press sends off from the

the following items: Washington, March 28 .- The Attor eral, Secretary of the Treasury, and Po deneral were to-day engaged in ma gard to the post office, custom-1 use buildings. Unless there shall b

hat the arrangements for that put that the arrangements for that purgeniously devised—small boats are relieve slavers of their cargoes and into the Southern States. Our Government of some of the move has taken efficient measures in the Don Zegarra, the new Minister of the President by Mr. Cass, who is the President by Mr. Cass, who dly assurances were interchan is not believed here that any ntly reported. The most relia altogether contrary to the pria movement. The story is signamme of General Reneau, hs ago. he project submitted by the Prish Government merely propose tation where there is good or on that the vessel is a slaver.

The submitted by the projections, so ing under the American flag at will hold the visiting parties rewell held the visiting parties rewell held the projection of many the projection of the project of the projection of the project of the projec

No. 639.

nut one o'clock to-day the cor ed by a report that General Conly, but he is in the enjoy health, and transacting but te Department. The Navy Department learns tha letacomet, of the Paraguay exped Maranham, Brazil, on the 31st ral Bowman, the Superinte

nting, has purchased the establishment, and will tal out two weeks. Perhaps its FROM NEW YORK NEW YORK, Marc To the Editor of the National Ere Matters appear to be working

The Republicans are rkably wide awake, considering etion pending, just now. Mo e for the Republican party rem and not of sinking it into such sition" concern as we ha opposition "concern as we manuch about. "Opposition" is, very good in its place, but it will be extension of Slavery, because ne extension of Silvery, because the Administration and party in his difference between "Oppo-tepublicanism, the Republicans and of this State fully appreciate heir brethren in every other Sta ediency's sake, be willing to i not. If this is not already u by it is high time that it shoul The town elections which have more than half the counties hin the past month or six week and unexpected Republican gain the strongholds of the hunker De een carried for the first time b of supervisors than ever he party was organized.

The Americans are quietly drop epublican fold. Three-fourths

ously managed. If the coaxed nor recklessly abused, the in crowds. I have been informed Daniel Ullmann has come over. Know-Nothing candidate for Gove and made a splendid run. He w has since been regarded as the G the party in this State. The repo ned his party, and joined ing received as truth. The handful of "Old Line Wh probably remain Old Line White hey have any hope they are able dozen of fools into the belief the

respectable party is going to be l. When they have failed in to their own place, which is in Pro-Slavery Democracy. Considerable interest is felt in dency. The Republicans s many who believe that su Bell might just as safely be any Republican, and I do n rould. I do not suppose the could. I do not suppose the could. If elected, bring his admost any more than one of our own meant make the Republican party lieve that. He could not carry me Northern States if the could on prospects are any brighter at the

in that quarter spoken of. From the New York Evening A WILD MORALIT

Jonathan Wild the Great has been celebrated in the inimphy of him written by Fielding conversation with the Count La shot, and other cut-throats and the great disadvantage and di er callings suffer in public estin mature. Those illustrious person mously of opinion that prigging, der, and other infractions of the inconsistent with the honor of g vided they were committed with a and manly holdness.

Mr. C. L. A. Lamar and his fr in seem to be very nearly of the hink piracy a creditable nder circumstances; they thin bduction of human beings from their transfer to distant regions, as property, a merciful process; ted resistance to or evasiof their country not incompatible zenship; and they think the know down who happen to thwart their evidence of manly spirit and gen

Mr. Lamar is the owner of th derer, which misused the flag of of gentlemen—the Boat Club—i been introduced, in order t cheme for engaging in the sla prostitued that flag and his conne-club to a felonions purpose, an means enabled to evade suspicio and to succeed in the perpetration which the laws of the world, as mane and manly instincts, denthis vessel was confiscated, and the sold, and the following scenarios:

"We have seen a private letter man who was present when the ya-condemned as a slaver, was sold rotenned as a slaver, was sold forder of the United States riter says that, when the authored, Mr. Lamar stepped usenced, Mr. Lamar stepped usense of the word. She has been by the high hand of the law. claim her, but I say she is shall not expect any one to bi against him, and the price 00, at which the vessel was to Mr. Lamar. The successful turned to Mr. Van Horn, and, u profane and indecent to be repe him down. The fallen man rose manifestly with the assailant, as tions of violence and bloodshed his friends took him nway, som backers calling out, 'Charley, kil ance been made."

Now, a morning contemporary lerized these various proceedings by it seems to us, as the deeds of a felon, and a bully, is taken to a felon, and a bully is a felon, and a felon, a felon, a felon, and a felon, a f respondent, has his own opinis abstract question" of the slatamar agrees in his opinions wirely entertained in Great Britis half a century ago;" in short, a high-minded, honorable, fran gentleman; "and search in the continued i adleman; and searching the co-is whole length and breadth ad one who stands higher in the lose who know him! "We are is we had a better opinion of the e of Savannah; and we learn the their sympathics. time, that their sympathies are s listed in fraud, felony, and brutal We have no desire, however, to a question which belongs to an and we refer to the facts only gossly mistaken the Washingto split occurs in the party, we may pretty safel count on such a Republican Mayor.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The ship David Stuart arrived at Queenstown

Duncombe gave notice of sundry amendments to the reform bill, extending still further the

D'Israeli, in reply to a question, said the Government did not intend to grant exclusive

privileges to the Atlantic or any other telegraph

olitan exiles at Queenstown, but suggested no

The Times and other leading London jour-

nals extend a cordial welcome to the Neapoli-

The Constitutionnel publishes an article, signed by its political director, explaining the pacific article in the Moniteur, saying that it

must not be regarded as a retrograde move-ment, caused by the crusade which the active

Spain.—Mr. Preston, the American Minister, had arrived at Madrid.

Provisions.—The market is dull.

church rates, by a large majority.

Lord Ouseley had left Vienna for London.

Governors,"

France.—The latest Paris correspondence is

less pacific in tone. French funds have de

s still threatening.

London, Saturday.—Consols fell a quarte

yesterday, caused by the depression in Paris and Austrian exchanges rose from two to three

rust.
The Nord distinctly asserts that Napoleon

consented to the insertion of the late pacific

Sardinia.—The aspect of affairs in Sardinia

Money Market .- Consols 961.

on the 12th.

and Vienna.

elective franchise.

g written by the veteran editor of th The above letters were first published and, apart from their being from the Mr. Bryant, attracted much attention. the impressions of one who, travelling erdnt institutions and customs with and observant eye. The letters for old of course the chef lieu, but Mr. Br. also given us the results of a curso at France, Switzerland, Algiers, &c., a h countries are touched upon in the eas-

Taylor & Maury, Pen

l, and characteristic style of the author colored citizens of the United Ste many men of culture and marked abi peakers and writers, and they have o d a monthly in New York, entitled ble in style, execution, and literary m abraces such names as Rev. Rish J. M. C. Pennington, D. D., J. McCu er Langston, Prof. George B. Vash

The January number has a fine e of Alexander Dumas. The Magazi sale at the office of the Anti-Slav Cleveland. ys to Wedlock. A Novel. New York: Rueton. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylva.

n the columns of the Home Journa we believe, it attracted some attent Rudd & Carleton have presented it i rm, gotten up in a chaste and elabor The book is what is called readable, h erges from its perusal with an undefine eling, a sensation of having gone throug ing, but not exactly knowing what it is ot is too diffuse. One is required to kee active interest in and sympathy for x different persons of equal position, an

plot-if plot it may be called-drop , it is as much as we can do to keep u lagging interest in one character; one is called upon philanthropically one's tender regard over ten disti and heroines, human nature cann moral tone of the story is unexception

nd a very good lesson is administered t r-minded mothers and daughters. WASHINGTON ITEMS TRAGEDY - TRIAL OF SICKLES .- The

ngton correspondent of the Philadelphi

in writes concerning the trial of ? s, as follows: ne plan of the prosecution will be for the et Attorney to first prove the killing of ey, and then rest the case. The defenc-tion be, most probably, to make the hom justinable, and to do this, evidence of the will be admitted, involving the cir ances of the illicit connection, which will be the witnesses to a rigid cross-examination then be incumbent on the prosecution to uce evidence touching the character will be some startling details. Mr. Sie

it before them for their final action. Th have opportunity to examine addit sses, more particularly relative to Butt, so that, if they discovered sufficie, they could indict him jointly with M es. Iessrs. Stanton of Pittsburg, Magruder, a

iffe, accompanied by the father of the , came into court and asked that Mond e set for the trial; but, after a conference the District Attorney, Monday next and upon for that purpose." RIZONA.-Much concern has recently h

fested by several of the foreign Minis is given that such is not the case; as consequence, the opposition which a se to legitimate colonization in the Un A company of emigrants is now for

EMORALIZATION OF PARTY.-The pung hington correspondent of the Philadelp irer justly remarks : Out of this allegiance to party, param

we of country or regard for the public we arises the monstrous result, now so party together, and in an effective of every man belonging to it, and expecial y one who expects to be allowed his turn aking of public plunder, thinks it his duty d by, advocate, sustain, and defend it, undeniable abominations. of party union, all shield each, even ssion of public crime, what else de become but a criminal conspiracy ble should remember that 'every great has hitherto fallen by internal corruption one ever yet got damaged by too much he

he Washington correspondent of the Ba e Sun writes on Monday as follows: WASHINGTON WATER WORES, &c .- Was WASHINGTON WATER WORKS, &Con, March 28.—Mayor Berret communicate evening to the councils a letter from Conference of the councils and the water supply available. He thinks that during any and fall the stream which flows into tweet or the council of the council ervoir now can be depended upon for rage supply of two million gallons, and ply of water for domestic purposes, to p t the city from entering at too strongly urge the importance of at ering upon the work of laying the disting pipes. The loan authorized by Congruld lay, if judiciously managed, in Washi and Georgetown, some forty or fitty pipe. The Government mains are s t the city will be sufficiently supplie

Committees of the Councils, charged w business, will report in about a fortnigh The chief of police, under direction of Ma Berret, has organized a special detective force, who will use most active and uncitting exertions to detect the vile perpetral of the frequent incendiary fires in the

The Associated Press sends off from this ci following items: Washington, March 28 .- The Attorney Ge al, Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmas ineral were to-day engaged in making out i uctions to the agent in Philadelphia, with r rd to the post office, custom-house, use buildings. Unless there shall be a intment in making a sale of the lots

e law authorizes, the work of construction pidly progress. From information received here, it appear at the business of importing Africans is fa ore extensive than heretofore suppposed, and

vised—small boats are employed to Our Government has ern States. of some of the movements, and efficient measures in the premises. arra, the new Minister from Peru to ment, was to day formally presented dent by Mr. Cass, when the usual ces were interchanged.

ved here that any filibustering now ready to start for Cuba, as r contrary to the probability of nent. The story is similar to the vernment merely proposes a friendly

n. Brazil, on the 31st of January. owman, the Superintendent of Pubpurchased the Union news-

> FROM NEW YORK. New York, March 18, 1859.

weeks. Perhaps its name will be

the Editor of the National Era: latters appear to be working well, here-Republicans are alive and reliference between "Opposition" and licanism, the Republicans of this city this State fully appreciate; and though

who have also elected a much larger of supervisors than ever before since ty was organized.

Americans are quietly dropping into the lican fold. Three-fourths of them, I can fold. Three-fourths of them, I

eir own place, which is in the ranks of Slavery Democracy.

s in that quarter spoken of. From the New York Evening Pos

A WILD MORALITY. Jonathan Wild the Great, whose glory at disadvantage and disgrace which s suffer in public estimation in con-the inveterate prejudices of human Those illustrious persons were unani pinion that prigging, cheating, mur-her infractions of the law, were not stent with the honor of gentlemen, pro-

ir. C. L. A. Lamar and his friends of Georem to be very nearly of the same opinion; think piracy a creditable performance of human beings from their homes, ansfer to distant regions, and their sale serty, a merciful process; they think a ed resistance to or evasion of the laws country not incompatible with good cit; and they think the knocking of men happen to thwart their schemes, the

ice of manly spirit and gentlemanly bearr. Lamar is the owner of the vacht Wanwhich misused the flag of an association lemen-the Boat Club-into which he een introduced, in order to disguise his engaging in the slave trade. itued that flag and his connection with the to a felonious purpose, and was by that suspicion and pursuit, to succeed in the perpetration of an offence and manly instincts, denounce as piracy. sel was confiscated, and condemned to following scene occurred at -we copy from the Providence Jour-

We have seen a private letter from a gentlesent when the vacht Wanderer. slaver, was sold at Savannah, the United States Court. The her, but I say she is mine; and I d expect any one to bid against me. ar. The successful bidder then Mr. Van Horn, and, with words too The fallen man rose to defend him e sympathy of the company was so ith the assailant, and the indica-ence and bloodshed so plain, that took him away, some of Lamar's lling out, 'Charley, kill him!' which been promptly done, had any resistw, a morning contemporry having charac-

ese various proceedings, very proper-is to us, as the deeds of a kidnapper, oally, is taken to task by a cort for defaming the honorable reputa-e author. Mr. Lamar, says the corin his opinions with those "genrtained in Great Britian and Amer a century ago;" in short, Mr. Lamar is minded, honorable, frank, and fearless "and searching the country through, length and breadth, "you cannot stands higher in the estimation of o know him!" We are sorry to hear ad a better opinion of the amiable peo-avanuah; and we learn, for the first ir sympathies are so strongly en-, felony, and brutal violence. desire, however, to interfere in

ents for that purpose are in- other prints are, which allege that the acts of Mr. Lamar have found little approval at the South. His conduct, on the contrary, is not only approved, but applauded. It has been impossible to get the laws executed in the vicinity. possible to get the laws executed in the vicinity in which he lives, and his friends are indignant that the Northern journals should speak of his conduct in the same terms which they would

apply to it in the person of a more vulgar rogue. "It is perfectly absurd to suppose," writes a correspondent of ours recently in Sa-vannah, "that Captain Corrie will be convicted. At the jail, the other day, I saw the mate of the slaver, who, it is true, is confined on the charge of piracy and kidnapping, but his room General Reneau, promulgated seemed to be a favorite resort for carousing and the general sentiment is such that his trial submitted by the French to the will result, not in a conviction, but an ovation." one of the most fearful effects of Slavery is this you cause for sus-To this our in the community in which it is allowed. Souththe vessel is a slaver. To this our in the community in which it is allowed souther than no objections, so far as vessels let the American flag are concerned, the the visiting parties responsible for on the calendar, they labor to revive a traffic which all the civilized nations have united in which all the civilized nations have discovered by the community was no o'clock to-day the community was a report that General Cass had died but he is in the enjoyment of his hit, and transacting business at the deeds of a Kid or a Gibbs, who arrest ships agranent. thent.

(bepartment learns that the steamer of the Paraguay expedition, arrived on. Brazil, on the 31st of January.

Bowman, the Superintendent of Pubsuman, the Superintendent of Pubsuman.

> THE ST. CLAIR FLATS AND MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI—HOW THE THING WAS DONE.

The Democratic papers of the Northwest do not relish the course pursued by Mr. Buchan-an, with reference to these two bills. Senator Chandler, of Michigan, got a bill wide awake, considering there is no sending, just now. Moreover, they Republican party remaining intact, Republican party remaining intact, to f sinking it into such a miserable little log-rolling with the Southern members, who wanted the mouth of the Mississippi bout. "Opposition" is, without doubt, id in its place, but it will never prevent the first place, but it will never prevent the president pocketed the bill for the Michigan in the place of the mouth of the Mississippi dredged out, worked it through the House. The President pocketed the bill for the Michigan in prevention of the Michigan in the president pocketed the bill for the Michigan in the mouth of the Michigan in the mouth of the mouth of the Mississippi dredged out, worked it through the Mississippi s place, but it will never prevent
of Slavery, because it is limited
gan improvement, and signed that for the Misgan improvement improve sissippi. But the end was not here. There was a history in the joint resolution for the latter improvement, which made it necessary for him to pocket that also. Some years ago, this State fully appreciate; and though rethren in every other State should, for say's sake, be willing to ignore it, they sake, be willing to ignore it, they say the say of the say of the say of the state should be. If this is not already understood, altic shigh time that it should be. It is shigh time that it should be town elections which have taken place the past month or six weeks, show large expected Republican gains. Some of apholds of the hunker Democracy have arried for the first time by the Republican for the first time by the Republican gains of the united State the pre-emption law of the sort time proposed that the proposed the proposed that the proposed that the proposed that the proposed the proposed that the ho have also elected a much larger of water from eighteen to fifteen feet! To

tion of the Secretary of War. Upon the apdiciously managed. If they are neither a proval of the joint resolution being announced in the Senate, Slidell and Benjamin apprized There been informed recently that liming has come over. He was the liming their interests, besides making actuming candidate for Governor, in 1854, and a splendid run. He was then and see been regarded as the Great Mogul of tyin this State. The report that he had Department, Stark will go on and expend the any from a source which entitles it to ved as truth.

in a more northern latitude, must await the action of a President who has Northern ownoly remain Old Line Whigs so long as are any hope they are able to delude a of fools into the belief that that once president is concerned. While the journal of pectable party is going to be resurrection. When they have failed in that, they will it cannot be found at the Rolls office. State Department.—Republic.

INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

the lown to be a known to be a Republican. There are, it is good mines, were encamped on its bank, waiting apportunity men, is missing.

In a declare which cost place tereins in the control of the Chimet, in the Republican plan as a candidate, who is the known to the known that the control of the Chimet, in the Republican, and I do not know but could not know but could not know but could not known but c ets are any brighter at the South, I am | co was, in fact, a drama played out, and the peo-ple of Canada should now begin to shape their legislation with a view to independence. In this connection he took the significant ground this connection he took the significant ground that New York is the natural market for Upper Canada. Since the delivery of Mr. Sicotte's speech, a Mr. King, of Oakville, in Canada West, has published a circular, urging some member of Parliament to propose in the House, "That it is expedient to dissolve all governmental connection with Great Britain; that the wire hetween University of the graceful manner in which our friends throughout the State have recognised these claims, by your election, we desire to tender to them our warmest thanks.

"As Jerseymen, we rejoice in this result. Brought about, as it has been, by the united ion between Upper and Lower Canada be immediate steps be taken

that Upper Canada may become a State of the United States."

We do not, of course, impute any undue importance to such expressions as these. The end at which Mr. Sicotte and Mr. King aim is not at hand, and may be distant. movements, and more especially the toleration with which they are regarded, indicate the be-ginning of the end—independence must come,

ooner or later.

Matters have changed during the past twenty years. If Mr. Sicotte had made his little speech day, torn from their homes, and hurried off to Botany Bay without a trial—that boasted con-stitutional right of every British subject. But now no zealous loyalist is found to cry "trea-It has become safe to talk not only of independence, but of union with this Republic. Those who differ with the advocates of separation, do so respectfully, mildly, and in a tone indicating room for an honest disagreement. permitted by the Crown to take one long stride after another towards independence, till com-paratively little is lacking of absolute self-government but the name. Even this remnant of Colonial vassalage is distasteful, and destined to disappear.—New York Times.

LOUISIANA STATISTICS .- The census returns reported to the Legislature by the State Auditor, at the beginning of this session, were intor, at the beginning of this session, were incomplete for the want of several parishes, which were added in the general summary by thigh hand of the law. The United in her, but I say she is for those places. Senator Hyams, of New Orleans, has recently prepared and furnished to the Advocate, at Baton Rouge, for publication, a one dollar for her.' Mr. Van Horn a table condensed from the latest and fullest rest him, and the price was run up to twhich the vessel was knocked down amar. The successful bidden along the succe . 325 007

Free colored · · ·

Total population -Assessed val. of taxable property \$378,604,234 of which New Orleans has Assessed taxes thereon In New Orleans Number of voters in the State 

RETURN OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES .- A considerable number of Hungarian refugees, who arrived in this country soon after the disastrous revolution of 1848, ending with the capture of the celebrated fortress of Comorn, have recently asked and received an amnesty from the Austrian Government, and are about leaving the Lunited States, and returning to their native country. A number of them are men of property and intelligence. Ujhazy, for example, is largely engaged in agriculture in Texas, but his name does not appear among the list of pardoned.

The Stat

A CHICAGO JURY .- It is stated that the father of young Burch, acquitted of murder in Chicago, a day or two since, gave the jury who cleared him a champagne supper on the evening after the verdict was rendered. Eleven of a question which belongs to another journal, and we refer to the facts only to show how the jurors attended, one only having the decency costly mistaken the Washington Union and

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PARTING ADDRESS OF MR. GIDDINGS .- Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has issued a brief address to his constituents of the twentieth district, on returning home at the close of his public career. He is grateful for the long-continued kindness of the people of his district, and regards their recent selection of another to represent them as not "unkind," but rather as affording relief to one who is "care-worn and weary with political service." He indicates a purpose to write a history of his twenty years' experience in Convention for Mayor comes off next month. A sharp contest is anticipated, the result cannot be arrounded. one who is "care-worn and weary with political service." He indicates a purpose to write a history of his twenty years' experience in Congress. In now recurring to his public life, he thus explains his controlling objects and mocontest is anticipated; the result cannot be arrived at "till after election." The German population, who hold the balance of power, will probably go with the Free Democracy, provided they nominate a man that suits them; and in case such a fusion is effected, and no split occurs in the north provided they are the provided they no suits the provided they are they are the provided they are the are they are the are they are the are they are the a

tives:
"I feel constrained to declare the duty of Government to separate and purify itself from all legislative, executive, and moral support of Slavery; and to exert its influence and consti-tutional powers to secure all men in the enjoy-ment of that liberty which is necessary to cherish and protect life, attain knowledge, and prepare for heaven."

Mr. Giddings regards the ends for which he

has thus labored as already virtually accomplished, and a hopeful light, in his mind, rests upon the future. He stys:

"Of the intensity of those conflicts which so rapidly succeeded each other for seventeen the virginia we have no time to speak; it is sufficient the better." years, I have no time to speak; it is sufficient to say, that the combination of religious, moral, and political truths, pressed as they were upon the public mind, could not fail of success. Based upon God's attribute of justice, they must be respected. Indeed, the victory has been already achieved. The lovers of Liberty at this moment wind the moved power of the respective property of the respective propert panions, they profess to be astonished at the prejudice of mankind, and hope to teach it a wield the moral power of our nation; and the Government, with its patronage, its great power and wide-spread influence, must soon fall into their hands; and the immutable law of justice, which has already given them power, will con-tinue it, so long as they act in harmony with the doctrines to which they are unequivocally pledged."

NOT CITIZENS .- The Pittsburgh Gazette say that a company of colored persons, intending to emigrate westward, communicated with the Land Office in relation to their right of pre-emption of lands, and received in reply the fol-

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 7, 1859. Sir: In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., I have now to state that under the now settled ruling in this office, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary, colored persons are not citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the pre-emption law of the 4th of September, 1841, and are therefore not legally entitled to Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Jos. S. Wilson, Acting Commissioner John M. Kirkpatrick, Pittsburgh, Pa. THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY .- The De-

mocracy of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare that they "have always ad-vocated and still advocate an adequate encouragement and discriminating protection of iron and coal and the industrial interests of the State," and pledge themselves "to aid and strengthen" Mr. Buchanan "in his future endeavors to procure a revision of the tariff act strengthen" Mr. Buchanan "in his future endeavors to procure a revision of the tariff act of 1857, by the next Congress, on the principle set forth in his last annual message."

The Democracy of Tennessee, in State Convention assembled, assert that "a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of the country, but the following manifers to the funds of the Moniteur's pacific article, the London for the moniteur their surprise was great on finding it to be the following manifely the marked effect on the funds of the Moniteur's pacific article, the london for the moniteur their surprise was great on finding it to be the following manifely the marked effect on the funds of the Moniteur's pacific article, the moniteur their surprise was great on finding it to be the following manifely the marked effect on the funds of the Moniteur's pacific article, the moniteur their surprise was great on finding it to be the following manifely the marked effect on the funds of the Moniteur's pacific article, the moniteur their surprise was great sort of a distribution to the marked effect of the marked eff vention assembled, assert that "a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of the country,

and a correct exposition of the power of Congress on the subject of indirect taxation."

The editor of the Washington States, who The editor of the Washington States, who claims to be a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and who certainly is one of the ablest and most intelligent expounders of Democracy in the country, says, "if there be any one measure of public policy upon which the party has planted itself more distinctly and obstinately than another, it is this very proposition of free trade and moderate taxation," and he declares that the Constitutionnel publishes an article, and moderate taxation, and protective duties is "opposition to specific and p "opposition to specific and protective duties is a distinctive test of Democratic orthodoxy."

NEW JERSEY - SPEECH OF SENATOR TEN In a debate which took place recently in the believe that such a man as ght just as safely be trusted as all and not long since a member of the Color of the residence of Mr. Ten Eyck, and called the provincing of the color of the residence of Mr. Ten Eyck, and called the provincing of the color of the residence of Mr. Ten Eyck, and called the provincing of the color of the residence of Mr. Ten Eyck, and called the provincing of the color of the residence of Mr. Ten Eyck, and called the color of the residence of Mr. Ten Eyck, and called the color of the color

> been raised, this is the first time, within the memory of those who have been actively engaged in the political strifes of the past, that the claims of one of our sons to a high and honorable position have been put forth—and

votes of Americans and Republicans, who com-pose the Opposition in our State, we believe it has cemented that bond of union to which our successes during the late campaign are attrib utable. We feel that our beloved State is re

Mr. Ten Eyck spoke as follows:

"I am deeply sensible of the very high distinction lately conferred on me, and I am also fully sensible that it is entirely owing to the partiality and kind exertions of my friends, at home and abroad, in the Legislature and out it, that the result has been attained.

"Iam, however, fully aware, (notwithstanding "I am, however, fully aware, (notwithstanding the very kind and flattering remarks of our friend and Representative,) it is owing to no jected the Government bill partially abolishing a 1837, a prison, and possibly the gallows, the very kind and flattering remarks of our rould have been his reward. For political of friend and Representative, it is owing to no personal merit of my own, that I have thus been honored, but solely on account of my debeen honored, but solely on account of my devotion to the political principles and sentiments I profess—the sound and wholesome doctrines maintained by the great Opposition party of the country—among which I would mention: Protection to American Labor and Industry; topposition to the Extension of Human Slavery; always standing firmly by the Compromises of the Constitution; the preservation of the Elective Franchise, in its purity, by proper guards.

Lord Ouseley had left Vienna for London. It was reported that he bears satisfactory propositions. The Neapolitan exiles explained their conduct, and say they simply threatened the capture of the David Stuart with law proceedings, if he took them to America against their consent.

Lord Ouseley had left Vienna for London. It was reported that he bears satisfactory propositions. The Neapolitan exiles explained their conduct, and say they simply threatened the capture of the Lovid Stuart with law proceedings, if he took them to America against their consent.

Lord Ouseley had left Vienna for London. maincatung room for an nonest unsagreement, since the ontbreak of 1837, the men who were then proscribed, banished, and incarcerated, have risen to the head of Colonial affairs, are in prime favor with Ministers in Downing street, and see their views adopted as governmental policy. From that period, Canada has been permitted by the Crown to take one long stride after another towards independence, till compresence of you all, my friends and neighbors, to whom I owe so much, I now declare that I will cherish and sustain these doctrines as long as the purple tide of life flows in my voins. In the advocacy of these principles and measures may I not express the hope that I may contribute in some degree, to the country's general their connection with the Phœnix Club, are may I not express the hope that I may contribute, in some degree, to the country's general good—be of some advantage to each and every State of this Confederacy—assist in maintaining the Constitution and the laws unbroken, and aid in preserving and perpetuating that blessed Union so loved and venerated by us all; and, further, may I not pray that I may be preserved from doing aught that may sully with the slightest shade the fair fame of our noble little State—New Jersey—on whose bosom I little State—New Jersey—on whose bosom I reversely arrested in Ireland, for their connection with the Phœnix Club, are being tried for treason at Pralee. They are charged with trying to subvert the Constitution of the country, and establishing in Ireland a democratic republic, with ramifications in France and America.

The London Times again refers to the defaulting States of the United States, giving a resume of the present positions, "to prevent little State—New Jersey—on whose bosom I resume of the present positions, "to prevent was born, and beneath whose sacred soil I hope being deluded by the constant flourish of their my bones may rest at last in peace.'

Elections for members of Congress are to be held in the course of this year as follows: Con-necticut and Rhode Island elect early in April; Sardinia.—The as in Virginia, on the fourth Thursday of May; on the first Monday of August, in Alabama, Kentucky, and Texas; on the first Thursday of August, in Tennessee; on the second Thursday of August, in North Carolina; on the first Mon-8,256,725 1,398,598 483,554 on the first Monday (7th) of October, in Louisians; and on the first Wednesday (2d) of Noians; and on the first Wednesday (2d) of November, in Maryland. Nearly all these States but that if the present difficulties are not dipl were represented in the last House by Demo-crats.

matically settled, and if Austria does not yield, he will not shrink from the consequences.

says: "I have a high personal regard and respect for Mr. Goggin. I have known him from youth upwards, and I cordially vouch that he is wor-thy of the confidence of those who agree with

him in politics, but he is an honest and earnest

opponent of Democracy, and I am its ardent

The State Legislature of Missouri adjourned on the 14th instant. Of their "doings,"
I shall speak more at length in my next.
The Democrat speaks of the "winding up"
thus: "During the morning, the members amused themselves by throwing paper balls at each other, and in the afternoon by making characteristic nigger speeches. In the mean-while, the Governor wound up a grand spree

Revolt of Neapolitan Exiles.—The rumor of the Neapolitan refugees while on the revolt of the Neapolitan refugees while on their party, and even if they had to take the Soulouque, just as he was on the point of the Neapolitan refugees while on their party, and even if they had to take the Soulouque, just as he was on the point of the Neapolitan refugees while on the revolt of the Neapolitan refugees while on th

by riding his horse into his own parlor, and try- The number of the refugees was seventy, inclu- they had been two months at sea, many of them THE FORCED LOAN IN MEXICO.—Miramon's Atlantic lines be invited to be present at the ing his forefeet a tune upon the piano." I cannot answer for the correctness of this report, but, from my knowledge of his Excellency, have

When I last saw
s ago, he required
to get to his hotel,
d men in the West,
any others equally pitch that they actually kissed the soil upon which they first planted their foot as freemen. Another account says that when the ship was outside the Straits of Gibraltar, the exiles openly matinied demanding that the cantain should mutinied, demanding that the captain should steer for Ireland. He flatly refused, when he was deprived of his command, and the second mate appointed commander.

France.—The Paris correspondent of the

that the Prince's retirement was caused by differences of opinion on the question of internal and external policy with the greater part of the Cabinet, but especially with Walewski, Welen, and Foulds. It is stated that on the Italian question the Prince by no means desired an at-VIRGINIA POLITICS.—The fiercest canvass of the claims of Letcher and Goggin, anywhere in Virginia, is going on between the Argus and Herald, of Norfolk. The Herald arraigns Mr. Letcher on the Ruffner matter, and the Argus publishes, in mourning, an extract from the files of the Herald, in which the editor said tack on the part of Piedmont, supported by France, in order to expel the Austrians, but asked the Emperor's Government should proclaim and cause to be respected the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of Centra Virginia would be a free State, and "the sooner

The Prince desired that France should notify the European Powers that she would support a demand of Piedmont, and that she would give support to her authority in case trouble broke out in the Duchies, Parma, Tuscany, or in the Romanza; or should Austria desire to occupy those countries under a pretext of establishi

on the 6th, the exiles having, as soon as the Walewski and Fould supported the system of Neapolitan war steamer left them, compelled the captain to steer direct for Cork. The advices by this arrival are more pacific. peace at any price.

It is added that the Emperor participated An article published in the Moniteur had caused considerable rise in the funds at London, Paris, and Vienna. the views of the Prince, and did not think it would be expedient to disclose immediately his full ideas by a change in the Ministry, but confull ideas by a change in the Ministry, but consented, unwillingly, to the Prince's retirement. An opinion is expressed that this retirement will only be temporary.

Prince Napoleon, it is rumored, will be appointed Grand Admiral.

The Gazette of the Senate, of the 8th, pub-Prince Napoleon had resigned the Ministry of Algeria, which circumstance added to the public confidence in the ultimate preservation England.—In the British Parliament, Mr.

lishes a treaty of commerce and navigation com-pleted between Russia and England, which was ratified by the Emperor on the 10th of January Austria.—At Milan, arrests continued to take

place, and the discontent was general. A com-plete stagnation prevailed in business. At Paria, increasing activity was exhibited Lord Naas alluded to the arrival of the Nea-To tring, the place.

The Opinionne, of Turin, states that Paria a destined to be the centre of a large portion

The leaders of the old Whig party had held a meeting, and resolved that Lord Russell should propose certain amendments to the reform bill. There was much excitement on the subject, and meetings in opposition to the resolved that Lord Russell should propose certain amendments to the resolved by soldiers on furlough returning to their regiments. subject, and meetings in opposition to the Gov-ernment measure were being held throughout At Florence, on the 2d, while the perform ance was going on at the Polzeano Theatre, for the benefit of the prima donua, a shower of printed papers suddenly fell upon the pit. The people fancied they were about to read a sonnet in honor of the lady, such sort of a distribution Prince Napoleon's resignation gave great buoyancy to the funds in England and on the continent. Austrian securities had an immense

the London journals sneer at it, and throw strong doubts on its sincerity. The Vienna papers also criticise it skeptically. The Constitutionnel reasserts that the French troops are

pacific article in the Moniteur, saying that it must not be regarded as a retrograde movement, caused by the crusade which the active propagandists had succeeded in raising against France in Germany.

A chess match was progressing at Paris, Morphy playing against Mongradin, the President Morphy playing against Mongradin the President Morphy playing against Morphy playing against Mongradin the President Morphy playing against Mongradin the President Morphy President Morp

that peace will be maintained.

So much inflammable matter is, however, collected in the Italian Duchies, that an explosion is to be feared.

Prussia.—The young Prince has been named William Victor Albert.

Markets.—Liverpool, March 3.—Cotton.— The Vatican manuscript, the most famous Testament, will shortly be made available to scholars at a reasonable price. The Vatican Manuscript, edited by Cardinal Mai, contains not only the New Testament, but also the Septangint version of the Old Testament Scriptures, and is comprised in five folio volumes; the first four contain the Old and the fifth the New Testament. The Codex Vaticanus of the New Testament will soon be printed in London, verbatim from the Roman edition recently published, at the price of only twelve shillings the published, at the price of only twelve shillings are reasonable price. The Vatican Manuscript, edited by Cardinal Mai, contains motionly the New Testament Scripture between the United States and Paraguay should be avoided.

The Commodore presented to the President of the New Testament will soon be printed in London, verbatim from the Roman edition recently published, at the price of only twelve shillings the published, at the price of only twelve shillings are reasonable price. The Control of the New Testament will soon be printed in London, verbatim from the Roman edition recently published, at the price of only twelve shillings are reasonable price. The Vatican Manuscript, edited by Cardinal Mai, contains the General received them with the greatest by four hundred and forty-three hands. The slaves are comprised in the sale.

Spring in the South.—Strawberies and roses are to be had in the greatest profusion at Fernandina, Florida. Their appearance is also reported at Charleston, South Carolina. Curumbers made their first appearance at Savannahount telegrates and roses are to be had in the greatest profusion at Fernandina, Florida. Their appearance is also which was inscribed, "To the President of the Argentine Confederation, General José de Urandina Curumbers and forty-three hands. The South.—Strawberies and roses are to be had in the greatest profusion at Fernandina, Florida. Their appearance is also that the first of the Cource of the South Archive the sales of the South Archive the sales.

Naval the first for Cource of Sales of last three days, 30,000 bales; the market generally closing with an advancing tendency. Middling qualities have improved—say 1-16d. Sales for export, 3,000 bales; for speculation, 6,000 bales.
Breadstuffs have a declining tendency. Richdson & Spence say flour is dull and prices easier, but quototions unchanged. Wheat is Halifax, March 28.-The steamer Niagara the most ancient in existence, and modern Bib-lical critics assign its date to the middle of arrived here yesterday, at noon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th instant. the fourth century. No one can tell at what period it was first placed on the shelves of the The Africa was passed on the 13th, off Tas-Vatican, but early in the sixteenth century it was generally known throughout Europe as the most venerable manuscript of the New Testa-The steamer Edinburgh arrived at Glasgow

THE PROBABILITIES OF WAR. - We learn from second-hand but good authority, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that Richard Cobden (who passed through this State last week, on his way to Toronto) stated that he had received letters by the last steamer, from the tenor of which he had no doubt that the British Ministry expect war in Europe this year.
Our correspondent at Marseilles, under date
of February 28, writes as follows:

"Business very dull, on account of the war with Austria, which becomes imminent. French troops are arriving every day from Al-giers, and the armaments are considerable in France. It is said that the Government will make a loan in provision of the war.'

Lord Brongham has brought in a bill in the British Parliament, which provides that any person on trial for treason, felony, or misdemenor, may offer himself as witness in his own behalf, and his wife as well, in her has band's behalf. Such person must be sworn on the Holy Evangelists, and be subject to crossided protectical of the Powers who aid in elected by the decided protectical of the Powers who aid in elected by the Lord Brougham has brought in a bill in the the prosecutor. The most important clause, however, is that which withdraws from such prisoners protection from answering questions tending to criminate.

AN AMERICAN ON THE STUMP IN IREEAND .-Pliny Miles Esq., of Boston, recently made a speech in Galway, Ireland, in favor of the elec-tion of Mr. John O. Lever, in Parliament. His

ing to the official statement before us, the total year, were as follows: Cotton, 38,862 pounds; sugar, 121,319,374 do.; coffee, 9,814,225 do.; wax, 405,882 do.; molasses, 3,729,511 gallons; tobacco, 4,908,444 pounds. In sugar, molasses, and tobacco, the increase is very large over the exports of 1857; in other articles there is a considerable decrease. Especially is this manifest in the article of cotton, which, notwithstanding Honorable Political Warfare.—Gov.

Wise, in a recent letter endorsing Mr. Letcher, speculators and 7,500 bales for export. All speculators and 7,500 bales for export. qualities have slightly advanced, under the in-fluence of the last advices from the United

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES—THE REVOLT ON BOARD THE DAVID STEWART .- The Manchester

so that a long voyage would be torture to them all, and death, perhaps, to some. They contended, also, that, being under the American flag, they were free, and that they had no right to be taken anywhere but where they chose.

"These arguments, backed up by the preponderance of physical force, the exiles being sixty-six, while the crew was but seventeen, and the manifest determination of the former to re-

the manifest determination of the former to resort to extremities to carry out their intention, compelled the captain to yield, and turn the vessel's head northward. They were temperate and polite in manner, but about their determination there could be no mistake. They set a guard, of threes or fours in turn, to keep watch over the compass, and see that the ship's head was kept in the direction of the haven they looked for. The weather was baffling, and the passage was tedious. The captain intended making for Cork, but missed the harbor in a fog, and had got as far as Ballycotton, but hav-ing fallen in with a Cork pilot, beat back again; so that at length, after a voyage of fourteen days, the ship anchored in the man of war

THE MAILS BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN .- The Mon iteur's Peace Article.—We have our files by the Nova Scotian at Portland, but they contain pacific disposition of Louis Napoleon, and which caused a great rise in the public securities throughout Europe. The following are the main points of the article referred to

"In presence of the disquietudes—we take pleasure in believing them ill-founded—which have agitated public opinion in Piedmont, the Emperor has promised the King of Sardinia to defend him against any aggressive act on the part of Austria; he has promised nothing more, part of Austria; he has promised nothing more, and it is well known that he will keep his word.

"France, it is asserted, is making consider able warlike preparations. That is a completely gratuitous imputation. The regular effective force on the peace footing, adopted two years ago by the Emperor, has not been exceed The artillery is purchasing four thousand horses to attain the regulation limits. The infantry regiments are two thousand strong, and the regents of cavalry nine hundred.

It is affirmed also, that the French arsenals

are displaying extraordinary activity. But it is forgotten that we have all our artillery to change and all our fleet to transform. This last under-taking, long since decided on, in order to give to our fleet its normal strength, is sanctioned by the annual votes of the legislative body; and notwithstanding the most praiseworthy activity, several years will still be necessary for the ac-

complishment of this operation.

"Lastly, uneasiness is felt at the preparations in our navy. All these preparations, however, consist in the fitting out of four frigates for the conveyance of troops from France to Algeria and from Algeria to France, and of four screw transports destined to provide for different possibilities, especially for the service of Civita Vecchia, and for the revictualling, by way of casting doubts on the most unobjectionable measures, and flinging clouds over the clearest situations.'

LATER FROM HAVANA .- Savannah, Marc

Accounts from Bari represent the off Jamaica on the night of the 4th of March,

The sale of the public funds is prohibited.
To talk of the monarch is instant imprisonment.

LATER

FROM PARAGUAY.—The New York Herald has received the Correo Mercantil and Correo do Turds, of Rio Janeiro, to February 4. They contain advices from Rosario to the 18th, and from Moniteits, yesterday, produced a favorable impression upon the Emperor of Austria and upon sount Buch. Leading of Austria and upon the 2th of January, from Sount Buch. Leading of Early emigrants, bound for the gold mines, were encamped on its bank, waiting opportunity to cross. Fort Kearney is surrounded by water, and the Missouri, under the influence of the flood, is higher than ever before known thus early in the season.

Mad dogs have beginn the sound for the gold mines, were encamped on its bank, waiting opportunity to cross. Fort Kearney is surrounded by water, and the Missouri, under the influence of the flood, is higher than ever before known thus early in the season.

Mad dogs have beginn the following in the season of the 2th of January, from which we translate the following:

On the 2th of January, from the flood of the pold mines, were encamped on its bank, waiting opportunity to cross. Fort Kearney is surrounded by water, and the Missouri, under the influence of the flood, is higher than ever before known thus early in the season.

Mad dogs have beginn the flood of the sound for the gold mines, were encamped on its bound for the gold mines, were encamped on its bank, waiting opportunity to cross. Fort Kearney is surrounded by water, and the Missouri, under the influence of the flood, is higher than ever before known thus early in the season.

Mad dogs have beginn the flood of the polyment of the polyment of the flood of the polyment of th

quiza."
The Montevideo correspondent of the Correo
Mercantil, writing on the 27th of January, says;
"Dr. Juan Gualberto Mendez, a young physician, recently returned from France, has left

GRAIN RECEIP

GRAIN RECEIP on board of an American steamer, having been appointed Minister ad hoc to represent the Government of the Republic in the Diplomatic ences which are to take place at Asuncion, for the purpose of arranging a conciliating MEXICAN AFFAIRS .- The New York Times

publishes a letter which is taken from the lead-

ng journal at Vera Cruz, and which purports trada to Francisco Xavier Miranda, Miramon's confessor. The will advocates the conversion of Mexico into a monarchy, with Don Fernando de Bourbon, a brother of Don Carlos, as King, speaks of negotiations which have been or are about to be established in Europe, and says that if the European Powers should object to the candidature of Don Fernanda, an Archduke of Austria would admirably supply the defeat the hill, but failed.

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, about 12,000 shad were brought to Alexandria, and sold at from \$15.50 to \$26 per duke of Austria would aminiately supply the monarchical necessity of Mexico, especially as the coolness between France and Austria would not be likely to induce the former to oppose such a scheme. The last resource left us—the impossibility of the others heing assumed—impossibility of the others heing assumed—impossibility of the others. stem between banding the stem banding the

monarchy desirable for Mexico, referring to writings of his as far back as 1840, upon that very subject, and reaching the conclusion that twey subject, and reaching the conclusion that twived, but not easily-discovered, receptacles from which they were taken.

The Railson Conversion at Conversio tion of Mr. John O. Lever, in Parliament. His main argument in behalf of Lever was based upon Mr. L.'s exertions in establishing a line of steamers between Ireland and America. Mr. Lever was subsequently elected.

The Rail soad Convention at Columbus, itself a monarchy, should it be Parliamentary in its forms." To this conclusion he assists of this set to the history of all the Constitutions octroyees in Europe for the last forty years.

Imperial Government. It is said that political offenders, who had been spirited away to work on the estates of the nothinty, at just sufficient to keep bedy and soul together. It is said that, among the blacks, a good deal of sympathy is expressed for Soulouque; but the mulattoes express none. Many rumors were afloat of large sums of money which have been discovered by the new Government as having discovered by the new Government as having all designed to render The New York and such competing points, and of large sums of money which have been discovered by the new Government as having the not seed that thirty-six hours between Cincinnati and New York, and forty hours between Chicago will preve the most successful coup d'etat yet attendant of the future, and believe that and New York. States.

Breadstuffs.—The market has a declining tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., quote—the market is very dull, but prices are generally unchanged. Flour, 10s. @ 12s. 3d. per cental. Wheat—red, 5s. 9d. @ 9s. 2d.; white, 8s. 7d. @ 10s. 9d. Corn—mixed and yellow, 6s. @ 6s. 3d.; white, 7s. 3d. @ 7s. 4d. Beef is firm for poor; inferior qualities have declined 2s. 6d. Pork is dull. Bacon is quiet.

Revolt of Neapolitan Exiles.—The rumor of the state of the place of the place of the place, and taken to have been discovered by the new Government. After stating that an Italian sailor on board joined the exiles in protesting against coming to New York, and demanding to be taken to the place, and taken to the new Government. The Scoretary of State had offered a reward for the recovery of large quantities of specie, jewelry, &c., said to have disappeared during the disturbances. Nearly \$800,000 in American of the place and taken from Soulouque, just as he was on the point of the place and taken from Soulouque, it is a series and the state of the place and taken from Soulouque, it is a series and the particulars of the revolt of the afloat of large sums of money which have been discovered by the new Government. A bag of gold was reported to have been taken to the new Government. The series stated that they had a navigator is the particulars of the revolt of the afloat of large sums of money which have been discovered by the new Government as having been in possession of Soulouque. A bag of gold was reported to have been taken to the neighbor had of the place, and taken to the neighbor had of the place, and taken to the neighbor had of the place, and taken to the neighbor had of the place, and taken to the neighbor had of the place, and taken to the neighbor had for the recovery of large grant and the place of the place

they had been two months at sea, many of them being old, and all with constitutions more or less enfeebled by an imprisonment of ten years, so that a long voyage would be torture to them all, and death, perhaps, to some. They contended, also, that, being under the American a British merchant had been compelled to pay flag, they were free, and that they had no right to be taken anywhere but where they chose.

"These arguments, backed up by the preponderance of physical force, the exiles being in Mexico.—Miramon's forced loan of one per cent. upon the capital of all persons residing in Mexico, meets with great opposition from the foreign residents. The American consul had protested against it, and a British merchant had been compelled to pay Jersey roads, each arriving at Cincinnati at ten by Jersey roads, each arriving at Cincinnati at eight mander at once demanding a return of the money, under the alternative of a bombardment, the money was returned. In San Luis Potos it was openly and fairly acknowledged to be a later to be invited to be present at the sittings of the committee. A time schedule was also adopted, proposing the starting of passenger trains from New York at seven o'clock A. M., and six o'clock P. M., by the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey roads, each arriving at Cincinnati at eight money, under the alternative of a bombardment, the money was returned. In San Luis Potos it it was openly and fairly acknowledged to be a factory to the various roads interested, and it is it was openly and fairly acknowledged to be a factory to the various roads interested, and it is forced loan, and the force to be used to compel compliance with the exactions is fifty to the general public convenience by all the lashes! The loan will produce at least \$10,000,000 in the whole country. Already the loan has been made the write. loan has been made the subject of heavy speculation. Some capitalists have bought it

DOMESTIC SUMMARY

up; and if Miramon gains the day, they will

THE SLAVE TRADE IN LOUISIANA. - Last year the Louisiana House passed a bill to establish the African slave trade in that State, tablish the African stave trade in that State, ed to the Catholic church, has determined to under the guise of an African apprentice bill.

It was barely defeated in the Senate. The people in the Senate in the Senate in the Catholic church, has determined to the Catholic church, has determi ple of the State discussed the matter, and very generally reprobated such a law. The same expedition somewhere on the Pa neasure came up a few days ago in the present House, and was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 37, nays 17. The New Orleans Bulletin regards the vote as a final quietus of the of ultimate success.

MORE AFRICANS.—The Columbus, Ga., Sun, of the 19th inst., states that a gang of thirty odd African negroes arrived at Columbus on Thursday evening last, on the four o'clock The Benton, Ala., Herald, of the 10th inst.,

learns that two wagon loads of wild Africans had just arrived at a plantation in the vicinity of that place. March 24.—Passengers by the Florida steamer state that Major Gregg, the chief engineer of Classida sailroad, was shot dead at Jacksonin consequence of a previous difficulty. Gregg was unarmed. Both were natives of Massachuwas unarmed. Both were natives of Massachusetts. Great excitement existed at Jackson-

upon the murderer.

The body of the murdered man is now on the route to his former residence in Massachusetts. The murderer has been imprisoned. He has a family in Massachusetts.

icans in Victoria publicly to celebrate Washington's Birthday, at which much indignation had been manifested.

WRETCHEDNESS IN NEW YORK .- The New York Express contains an account of a case of intense wretchedness in that city, which, it is

The Cam to be hoped, has before this been in some measure relieved. In the miserable attic of a house in Division street, says the paper of Saturday, there lies a young girl far advanced in consumption. She was born in Vermont, well educated, and brought up accustomed to every comfort. Character of the constant of their stock.

Both the Camanches and Apaches were committing depredations on the Mail Company all along the route.

Lieut. Reed, of Fort Buchanan, had pursued comfort. Change of circumstances obliged her to come to New York and seek her living by Vecchia, and for the revictualing, by way of Alexandria, of our expedition to Cochin China.

"Such are the facts fully. They ought to reassure sincere men as to the projects ascribed to the Emperor, and to treat as they deserve her at her work, and shared her precarious to the Emperor, and to treat as they deserve her at her work, and shared her precarious to come to New York and seek ner riving by the mexican town of Santa Cruz. The mexican

gains.

At last over-toil, alternate confinement in hot rooms, and exposure to the weather, unseasonable hours, and improper food, broke down the constitution of the poor girl, accustomed to the constitution of the poor girl, accusto free mountain air of Vermont. She was struck by consumption; and when she could no longer eighteen mounts ago. work, she was deserted by her friend. Her little savings were soon dissipated. Sick, ema-ciated to a skeleton, and actually starving to ciated to a skeleton, and actually starving to death in her attic, that can scarcely be called a shelter, she was accidentally found a few days ago, by one of those benevolent women who the start of the place, Jonathan Post, a Baptist preacher, and his wife, were both killed years, by one of those benevolent women who the start of the place of the place. spend their time searching out objects for Christian charity.

from the frontier say that the Platte river is rushing down in a flood full nine miles wide. Hundreds of early emigrants, bound for the

On the following day the United States steamer Fulton arrived, having on board Comban are on agged to prepare for the fillbusters a facile access. The headquarters of the enterprise are in for the river, a little above Jefferson city, to his son, H. C. Millaudon, for the large sum of one visited General Urquiza, for the purpose of million of dollars. The plantation contains IMPORTANT SALE .- We learn, says the New The values manuscript, the most famous envoy to the diverging of the plantation contains codex of the original Scriptures of the New visited General Urquiza, for the purpose of paying him their respects.

The General received them with the greatest by four hundred and forty-three hands. The

has on exhibition in that office, as tokens of the season, some well-formed peaches, picked the folk, on Wednesday, leaves on the stocks only first instant, on a plantation, Cattell island,

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO .- Chica March 24,-The difference in the amount of flour and wheat in store now and at the same The increase in the receipts of corn exceed 200,000 bushels.

THE LA CROSSE RAILROAD. - Millwaukt March 24 .- The Senate of this State has refused to concur in the amendments to the bill for the relief of the La Crosse Railroad Company.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE TO HALIFAX. Boston, March 24.—The Senate have passed the bill for the construction of a new telegraph line to Halifax by one majority. The opposition fought vigorously to defeat the bill, but The desire of the Government now seems to be to do away with sailing flag ships. Four pages

LATE FROM HAYTI.—Further intelligence has been received from Hayti to the 1st inst. A strong feeling existed against the late Imperial Ministry, who are accused of having pocketed the Government fifth of coffee, amounting to \$2,400,000. The popular rage was not so much against the ex-Emperor as against Vil Lubin and Count Delva. Many persons are said to have suddenly disappeared during the Imperial Government. It is said that they were political offenders, who had been spirited away to work on the estates of the nachiity at just

ed:
Resolved, That a committee of one, representing each of the Western roads, be appointed by the respective commines, to arrange the rates of freight eastward bound; that they be

compelition with the New York Central by rapid speed, and the Baltimore and Ohio road, while maintaining a moderate speed provided ssuredly make six to eight millions out of the in the above resolu by reducing the fare \$1 for each passenger. GEN. WILLIAM WALKER A CATHOLIC PRIEST. The Propagateur Catholique, a Southern Catholic journal, learns, from persons worthy of confidence, that General Walker, recently convertever, is, that he is about to join a filibustering

> LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA, &c .- A letfrom Panama of the 16th, says that Sir W Gore Ouseley's treaty was ratified and definitel signed by Martinez, and transmitted to Eng land on the 10th instant, in the steamer from Aspinwall to Southampton.
>
> The Havana papers confirm the loss of the English steamer Jasseur.

NEW BISHOPS .- We learn, from an official arce, that the Rev. James Duggan has been appointed Bishop of Chicago; Rev. Father Thomas Grace, O. P., of Memphis, has been promoted to the See of St. Paul, Minnesota; Rev. Father James Whelan, O. P., of Somerset, Ohio, has been appointed Coadjutor to the Bishop of Nashville. He was recently Provin-

THE OVERLAND MAIL. - St. Louis, March .- The overland California mail, with dates ville. and lynch law was expected to be visited to the 4th instant, arrived last night. Victoria dates to the 26th ult. state that Gov. Douglas had refused to permit the Amerhad been manifested.

We have accounts of the recent battles between the troops and Camanches near Fort

The Camanches are reported to have killed

Lieut. Reed, of Fort Buchanan, had pursued

eighteen months ago. HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN WISCONSIS

state of frenzy. The murderer is about thirty years of age, and has been insane for several state of frenzy. The murderer is about rears, although he was considered harmless un til this sad occurrence. He made no effort to escape. He was immediately taken into cus-tody, and will be confined in a place of safety.

secret agents on the island of Cuba are engaged

The Courrier is assured that the realizatio of this project is imminent, and it is expected that by the next steamer from Havana the final instructions will be received, whereupon the signal will be given for departure.—New York

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. - The launching of one of the five sloops of war ordered by act of Congress in 1857. They have been launched in the following order: Brooklyn, fourteen gans at New York, last summer; Lancaster, eighteen, at Philadelphia, in October; Hartford, fourteen guns, at Charleston, in December and Richmond, fourteen guns, at Gosport. The Pensacola, of sixteen guns, at Pensacola, is not yet ready to leave the ship-house. Since the above were taken in hands, Congress has sane tioned the construction of seven others, of still lighter draught, one of which, rating six guns, is being finished at the Brooklyn navy yard; one at Kittery, six guns: one at Boston, three one at Kittery, six guns; one at Boston, three guns; one at Norfolk, six guns; one at Pensabe to do away with sailing flag ships. Four years

ago, nearly all our Commodores were on board sailing frigates. Since then, besides other steamers, the Powhatan is flag ship in the East Indies, the Wabash on the Mediterranean, the Ierrimack on the Pacific, the Roanoke on the home station, the Cumberland is to give way to the San Jacinto on the coast of Africa, and, if "coming events cast their shadows before," the Sabine, of the Paraguay expedition, will be re-placed by the Brooklyn or Lancaster—probably ae former.

ANOTHER GREAT COUP D'ETAT THE LITERARY WORLD. BAYARD TAYLOR

THE NEW YORK MERCURY.

THE proprieters of THE NEW YOLK MERCURY feel assured that an appreciating public will be delighted to hear that such a dashing step in a really progressive direction has been taken, as the engagement of that distinguished writer. BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ., levote his graceful pen in future, to the literary per Exclusively of the New York Mercury!

Apart, therefore, from his editorial associations with the Tribune, his popular contributions to the literary enius of our country will appear In no Paper but the New York Mercury! which journal he will shortly commence a series of lightfully piquant sketches on the

Poetry and Romance on Foreign Travel, being a perfect crystallization of all the Humor, Wit, An-ecdote, and Incident, on the

Notwithstanding the enormous outlay attendant upon the accumulation of so many unique and really gratify-ing attractions, all designed to render THE NEW YORK Bayard Taylor's bewitching Travel-Skemhes

will prove the most successful coup d'etat yet attempted in the annals of journalistic adventure—one deserving of

whether that inordinate number ever be realized or not in the course of legitimate newspaper enterprise.

EXPENSES AND REVENUES.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the proposition of Mr. Hunter to authorize a reissue of Treasury notes for

Mr. SEWARD said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate, for a moment, to the financial condition of the country. What is that condition? It may be described in a few plain words. The Executive department needs twenty millions of dollars more than its utmost available income, to carry on the Government for the next year. In other words, after allowing the largest margin for our expected receipts, and reducing our expenses to the lowest figure, we encounter full in the face an annual deficiency of twenty millions of dollars. So much for the Government. Now for the financial condition of the people. The general manufacturing interest among us is straitened, embarrassed, and struggling, and the manufacture f iron is held in a state of suspension. Our cities and towns, the seats of manufactories, obtain cheaper bread than heretofore; but the artisans and laborers are at least half unemployed, hesitating between the policy of standing still and waiting for a revival of their businesses, on e hand, and the doubtful expedient. on the other, of resorting to agriculture. Territories. So much for the financial

ondition of the country.

Next, I ask the Senate to consider the proposition to bring money into the Treasproperty into money. It is a proposition to ressue Treasury notes—in effect, the same thing as to issue new Treasury notes-for twenty millions of dollars, to meet the annual deficiency of that sum. It is to borrow to-day, to pay the debt of vesterday, and to borrow to-morrow the money to refund that we borrowed to-day. I implore the Senate to bestow a moment's reflection upon the circumstances under which this proposition is made The country is at peace-in a normal condition of profound peace with all the world. I do not call the demonstration we are making against the pitiful Republic of Paraguay, high up as it is on the slope of the Andes, a war; nor do I deem the occasional skirmishes between our scanty regulars or volunteers and the Indians on the Western plains worthy to be called a war. The country is engaged in no great civic enterprise, either at home oad. It is more completely disengaged now, than ever before. It has de-clined to undertake the construction of a railroad to connect and bind together its clined to attempt the subjugation of what remains of Mexico. It has refused to arm the President with power to levy war against the Spanish American States. It has refused to attempt the acquisition of Cuba, either by negotiation or by force. It has even abandoned the improvement of its domestic channels of commerce, and suspended the prosecution of its great scheme of military defence. These twenty millions of dollars, therefore, are wanted merely to keep the Government in action within its most contracted sphere; they are wanted, in short, only for the ordinary, common, inevitable transactions of the

State, to keep the machine in motion. The President of the United States has the House will refuse or neglect to perform its duty. If the House shall still the best of reasons for entertaining a favorable opinion of the Senate. We have been his willing council in most cases; he fond and faithful followers in many bold though unsuccessful designs in somewhat devious ways. He of all men is the last devious ways. He of all men is the last who ought to question the statesmanship of this Senate as a legislative body. all legislative bodies in our country, the Senate is most conclusively estopped from questioning the political wisdom and virtue of the President. Let us see, therefore, what his opinion is concerning the policy of borrowing twenty millions to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government under existing circumstances. He go without supplies. gives it to us in his annual message. "No tatesman (he says) would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt that I want to initiate a high tariff, a tariff to meet the ordinary expenses of the Gov. of protection for the sake of protection. ernment." It is clear, now, that if we thank God, now. What I require of Concharacter of "statesmen" in the estima- gress is a revision of the tariff, and an intion of the President of the United States. The President is right in this point, and I am happy in being able to agree with him. enough to save the country from a nation-Cordially sustaining his Administration as al debt-a tariff not for protection, but the Treasury in the Senate has advanced, I do whenever no paramount principle or one which shall foster industry while it I have marked its listless course. The policy forbids, I shall not vote to borrow the twenty millions of dollars now proposed. I did consent to borrow last year. consented on the ground that the debusiness of the country was merely an ex-ceptional and temporary one and under rangement of the public credit and of the ceptional and temporary one, and under the belief that one year of returning prosperity, with the operation of the tariff of 1857, would bring into the Treasury money enough to discharge a great part if not the whole of the forty millions of debt we then contracted. That expectation has been disappointed. We were brought at the very beginning of this session of Congress to confront deficient revenue and a failing Treasury. So early as that left it possible. day, it became perfectly manifest that if we should borrow money to defray the current expenses of the Government, we should add just so much permanently to the existing national debt. So early as exist, must be maintained, must be mainthat day, we began to consider how to act great emergency. We have debated it with more or less diligence at them directly on land, labor, or capital various stages of the session. It was for Hence, our Federal Government maintains the friends of the Administration to pro- itself by imposts on foreign commerce pose the policy which the exigency de- and the proceeds of the sales of the pubmands. I have waited to hear the mands. I have waited to hear them pro-pose it. But they have divided and differ-whatever. When will any Administratio Some of them have insisted that the remedy for the existing evil is retrenchment. I believe that I have seconded their measures of that character fairly and liberally. I gave my cordial support to any such period. To talk of free trade, and perfect an adequate scheme of gen- as a theory; but a stern necessity makes full of promise as it was, has altogether failed. It has not been adopted by the just described, we should still be able, incidental or consequential, is neverthe care in forming and

an increasing revenue. I have seconded this attempt also. I

honestly and with as much consideration.

But what is the result of all these wellmeant efforts to save money in regulating
details of administration? We have effected no retrenchment corresponding to the decline of our revenues. There will who is not a fanatic, at least every statesbe the same deficiency staring us in the man, desires that the imposts which must face as we enter the next year, which re- be levied on foreign imports shall be so proaches and shames us now, when we distributed as to bear as favorably as posleave the closing year behind us. And now, to sum up all in one word, all our general schemes of retrenchment, and all in favor of free trade, so we all are protecour special schemes of frugality, have fail- tionists. We are for free trade to a praced to furnish any help to us in restoring tical extent, and we all are in favor of the equilibrium between revenue and expense. Even in the dark and troubled debate does not require me to survey the reign of Louis XVI, the failure of the fiscal ministers to effect the same great object was less distinctly confessed before tem of imposts adjusted to them all. It

France. has entirely failed, what remedy for the public disorder remains? There is one, and only one—an increase of revenue; gree. But I can say, with entire freedom, and this must be effected by increasing that it would present no ground of objecthe imposts on foreign commerce, be-cause these imposts practically afford all be so constructed as to favor and encourthe revenues we enjoy. There are, how-ever, two ways of effecting an increase of I select and distinguish this great interest, the amount of these imports. The first because I think that the disasters which one is that which was proposed by the have overtaken the National Treasury and honorable Senator from Rhode Island, have crushed the prosperity of the country [Mr. Simmons,] namely, to provide that dence in regard to it. We have been en This system seems to me to commend itself to all who desire to see our commerce conducted in our own ports, by our own twenty years, in adopting the great invencitizens, without loss to the Treasury, and tion of railroads, or, as the Frenchmen acwithout fraud and perjury incident to curately describe them, iron roads, and the present system of collecting revenues bringing it into universal use. If we could by ad valorem duties, or a valuation at the ports of shippers in foreign countries. But the Senate has taken a different view Next, I ask the Senate to consider the nature of the measure before us. It is no proposition to bring money into the Treassition of the Senator from Rhode Island, ury by taxation, or by converting fixed on due deliberation, and by a decided

There is only one other way to restore soundness and solvency to the Treasury without borrowing, and that way is to increase the duties on foreign merchandise imported into the United States. Whether this is a better or worse way than the way of retrenchment or home valuation would be, is not now a question. The Senate will take notice and the country will take notice that we, the Senators on this side of the Chamber, have been willing, and have lent our aid to the efforts which have remitting all duties on foreign manufactures been made to secure the adoption of the alternatives of retrenchment and home valuation which I have discussed. The ciples, have authorized combinations and peration that this side of the House can rive, because as yet we who sit here are minority. But even the Senate itself cannot originate such a measure as the exigency of the case demands. If it were n our power to do so, I should at once oring in a bill to levy specific duties on at usurious and ruinous rates of interest. the importations of iron, and the mer-chandise fabricated from it, with a few other articles, sufficient to raise the revepenses of the Government. The Consti-tution of the United States forbids me, and devolves the responsibility of originating such a measure exclusively upon the House of Representatives. But the House has thus far failed to do it. What, then, is the Senate to do in this case? Shall we authorize the Treasury to borrow, because the House of Representatives does not see proper to tax? I am unwilling to do it.
Let the House perform its proper duty acquit itself of its just responsibility. I prefer to wait until the House of Representatives shall act, and act as it ought to

do. I do not even now anticipate that refuse. It may do so if it finds us willing to borrow, and to relieve it of its great responsibility. To invite the representatives of the people to borrow now is only to demoralize the House, and divide with it the responsibility of creating a permanent public debt. Let the House of Representation attives understand that it must prepare a measure to raise adequate revenue by taxmeasure to raise adequate revenue by taxation, or else that the Government shall

I am not to be deterred from this course rease of duties, not so as to enact a high tariff, but so as to enact a tariff high

shall secure needful revenue. Mr. President, I regard the whole dispute in this country between those who are supposed to support the policy of free duties imposed on foreign merchandise. American citizen who would not advocate free trade if circumstances and conditions

Who would not be in favor of liberty to buy everything he might want, free of all Government assessments, taxes, and imposts, whatever? But Government must tained by taxes of some kind. It finds it easier to levy taxes indirectly than to levy

lic lands, excluding all direct taxation or Congress be able to abandon this policy, and substitute one of direct taxation Just when the People will consent to it? When will that be? Nobody can foresee the proposition which was made by the honorable Senator from Tennessee, Mr. to mislead and deceive the people. We Johnson,] to raise a committee to devise all are in favor of free trade as a principle, eral retrenchment under the promised favor it remain only a principle, a theory, and and patronage of the President of the nothing more. Since the Government is United States. But that proposition, so and must be supported mainly by imposts Senate. It is no longer mentioned in our to be raised, and this must be their chie Other Senators insisted that, relation or bearing. But they unavoidably without adopting the grave scheme I have have another relation; and this, though the exercise of proper vigilance and less an important one; it may be even perfecting the ap- more important than the principal one. iation bills, to reduce the expenses If the imposts on any description of merthe Government within the amount of chandise are very low, they may not only produce too little revenue, but they may induce importations in excess, and theredo not claim, indeed, that all my votes fore injurious to the production of similar have been judicious; but I have exercised fabrics at home, and probably injurious to

WASHINGTON, D. C. not that all other Senators have acted as others into monopolies by duties which honestly and with as much consideration.

the summons of the States General of would be labor lost to do so; for, as I have already said, it is in the House of Repre-Insomuch as the retrenchment specific sentatives, and not here, that the act origigaged, as most other civilized States have been engaged, during the last fifteen or only have understood ourselves in the beginning of this period, and adhered per-

sistently throughout to just convictions then formed, we should have so discriminated in our revenue system as to have made this great enterprise work out an establishment of the iron manufacture in this country, so as to derive from it our chief supplies. But the country has not been willing to look steadily to that ultimate interest. It has asked always the cheapest iron that could be gotten, and, of course, has demanded that the imposts should be fixed at the lowest possible rates. So the protection afforded by the tariff of 1846 gave place to a lower protection in 1857; and it has not been without much difficulty that at times Congress has been stayed from of railroad iron. The Legislatures of the States, acting on the same erroneous prinassociations on doubtful principles to force forward the same precipitancy of action. Loans of the credit of States, of counties, cities, and even towns, have been authorized, to furnish capital to railroad corporations, and at the same time they have been continually allowed to borrow money, Securities thus obtained, doubted and comparatively valueless at home, have been pledged to the iron manufacturers abroad, and their enterprise has been excessively stimulated, while that of our own manufacturers has been disheartened and suppressed. These improvement measures have at last produced their inevitable

effect-an undue diversion of capital into railroad enterprises, a derangement of in-ternal exchanges at home, and a collapse of the national credit abroad, and a suspension equally of domestic manufactures and of foreign commerce. Such are the and of foreign commerce. Such are the legitimate results of the improvidence which caused roads to be built of foreign iron, over the coal and iron beds in our mountains. I hope, sir, that the House of Representatives will make the needed initial step in a return to a wise policy, initial step in a return to a wise policy, efuse. It may do so if it finds us willing in the forges and furnaces of Pennsylva- comparation

But it is to the House of Representatives that those who desire the accomplishment of this object must look. The Senate afby any idle clamor, such as the charge fords them thus far no ground of hope. The people of Pennsylvania, and the other n-producing States, have seemed to look to the President and to the Senate, but not to the House of Representa-

dentally that benevolent object.

It is useless to look to the Senate, un less the House shall lead the way. All along, as the debate on the condition of heart of the Senate does not throb with one particle of sympathy for the iron manufacturers. I have wished that the people of Pennsylvania could just look in impossibility in a country which derives Senators here. I wish especially that they all or the chief part of its revenues from could see the entire coolness and indifference with which the Senate now not If we had the resources adequate to the merely dismisses the subject altogether, supply of our Treasury, there is not an but inaugurates the policy of renewing the national debt, and sends its bills for that free trade. We would all be in favor of purpose to the other wing of the Capitol, to demoralize the House of Representatives, and induce it to surrender its own very feeble resolution of restoring the national industry to its proper and ancient vigor. Mr. President, the country needs

> For the National Era. COME TO THE WOODS. BY LYDIA A. TOMPKINS.

a new Congress.

Come to the woods, where flowers bloom The violet peeps beneath each tree, And on the wintry slope bestirs The silver-leafed Anemone.

The yellow Cowslip decks the pool. And Early Crowfoot lifts its shining head, The star-eyed Liverleaf looks forth From out its green and mbssy bed. Lichnidia tall and Draba pure

And Erythronium appear, Claytonia comes with pencilled brow The first of all the pleasant year. Wake-robin nods its snowy crest

The blue-bells pale, Collinsia rare, The tiny Ground-nut, Squirrel-corn, All, the joyous welcome give and share

All purple, yellow, green, and gold; Leaf-music, bird-songs, fill the air,

Leaf-music, bird-songs, and the air,
The summer days their revel hold.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.—Ever since we can remember—indeed, it began before we can remember—the Democratic party have been retrenching and reforming, until they have retrenched the annual expenses of the Government from \$13,000,000 under John Quincy Adams, to nearly \$100,000,000 under John Suchanan, and still they are retrenching and reforming! Shall we never have enough of these retrenchments and reforms of the De-

The Admission of Oregon. SPEECH OF HON. ELI THAYER, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FEBRUARY 11, 1859.

Mr. Speaker: My colleague [Mr. Dawes] who has just addressed the House is unable to see how an honest Representative of the State of Massachusetts can vote for the admission of Oregon. Well, in the exercise of charity, I can see how a Massachusetts Representative, both honest and patriotic, can vote against the admission of Oregon. He can do it by not comprehending the question or he may do it in

portical calculation, or still more contemplate partisan expediency; but such a welcome as sympathy and friendship and patriotism should extend to another new State; such, sir, as becomes the birthday of a nation.

This people comes before us in accordance with the forms of law, and upon the invitation of this

the forms of law, and upon the invitation of this House; and it is too late to apply a party test upon this question. On the 19th of May last, a vote was taken in the Senate upon the admission of Oregon, and eleven Republican Senators voted for her admission, while six Republican Senators only voted against her admission; and, sir, I have not heard of any attempt on the part of the six Senators who voted for the rejection of Oregon to read out of the Republican party the Oregon to read out of the Republican party the eleven Senators who voted for her admission eleven Senators who voted for her admission; and if that attempt is now to be made, we will see whether it is in the power of a minority of the people to read a majority out of the party.

But, sir, who are these people of Oregon, who come here now, asking admission? They are the pilgrims of the Pacific coast. If they are functive upon some subjects we can refer to the

the pigrims of the Facine coast. If they are fanatics upon some subjects, we can refer to the pilgrims of the Atlantic coast, who also were fanatics upon some subjects. But, sir, if the pilgrims of the Atlantic coast finally became xamples to the world in all that exalts our race, may we not hope that the pilgrims of the Pacific coast may yet become worthy of our es-

teem?

Nearly one-quarter of a century ago, in my boyhood, I studied the adventures of those men, who founded upon the western shore of the American continent what are now the of the American continent what are now the cities of Oregon and Astoria. These men, who were then in the vigor of their lives, are now old men—gray-haired and trembling with age. Their work of life is nearly completed; and this day they are sitting by their hearthstones, waiting to know what is to be the result of our deliberations; waiting to know what he are also the complete of the control iberations; waiting to know whether the proud consummation to which they have aspired for consummation to which they have aspired for the last twenty years is now reached; and whether Oregon, which, in toil and trial, in de-fiance of danger and of death, and with persist-ence and endurance such as belong only to our race, they have brought to her present proud and prosperous condition, is now to be placed upon an equality with the original States of this Confederacy.

tutions to the remotest boundaries of our Repubtitions to the remotest boundaries of our reepublic. These are the veterans of the art of peace. American valor with conquering arms has carried our flag by Monterey and Chepultepec, until it was planted upon the halls of the Montezumas. But far beyond those halls have these our free institutions. There, sir, strong and deep, they have laid the foundations of a free State, and they come here, like the wise men of

with them? What law of reformation is this? It is the pharisaical law of distance, distrust, and derision. It is not the Christian law of contact, confidence, and communion. The Pharisees denounced the Founder of Christianity as "the friend of publicans and sinners." That class

application on such grounds?

What objections do Republicans present to this application? They say there is not sufficient population, and they claim that it is their mission to see that the Democratic party shall recover its consistency. At whose expense? At the expense of the consistency of the Republican party. I submit that it is better for the Republican party to preserve for itself the con-sistency which it possesses, rather than attempt to recover for the Democrats the consistency

which they have lost.

Then, sir, in relation to this qualification of population, what is the position of the Repuban party, and what has it been? This party, by its Representatives, voted for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, with of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, with less than one-half of the present population of Oregon. The Republican party in the House, without one exception, so far as I know, voted for the enabling act inviting Oregon to come here, with a Constitution, to be admitted as a state. I have no disposition, and there is no need, to inquire here what is the population of Oregon; for, as a Republican, I am pledged to no rule on this subject. I opposed, as did my colleague, and my friends on this side of the House, the restriction which was put upon the Secret reas people to the Territory of Kansas. We protested against it then, and protest against it now. We have no are ready, at any time, to give an honest vote

for its repeal.

Another objection is urged against the clause in the Constitution of Oregon which excludes negroes and mulattoes from that Territory; and, in addition, provides that they shall not bring any suit therein. It is said that this is in con-travention of the Constitution of the United States. This I do not admit. But what if it is? The Constitution presented by the people of Oregon is not submitted to our vote. We can to see that it is republican in form. If it is unconstitutional, it is not in the power of Congress to impart to it the least vitality, and it will fall by its own weight. But gentlemen argue here, as if we could by our votes give life and power to an instrument in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Sir, this argument is weak and fittle. Congress itself derives its own weak and futile. Congress itself derives its own vitality from the Constitution, and how can it impart a greater vital force than it has received?

a willing disposition to save money for the Treasury whenever it seemed possible to do so without endangering or seriously injuring any great public interest. I doubt a many so discriminate as to ruin some interests by imposts too low, and build up

he is greater than his suit. The greater contains the less, and the statutes of Illinois and Indiana are as unconstitutional as is the provision of the Oregon Constitution. But it does seem, at the first view, that it was a wanton and unprovoked outrage upon the rights of these men who are excluded from that State. I think there is a real apology for the action of the States of Illinois and Indiana. They are in close proximity to the institution of Slavery. They are under the shadow of the dying tree of Slavery,

and its decaying limbs are constantly threaten-ing to fall upon their heads; and I cannot cen-sure them for taking such means as they see fit both honest and patriotic, can vote against the admission of Oregon. He can do it by not comprehending the question, or he may do it in obedience to party dictation. I will now show my colleague how an honest Representative can vote for the admission, if he will listen to my argument and the reasons which I shall give in defence of my position.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a strange necessity that compels the Northern Representatives upon this floor to give the reasons for their votes for the admission of another free State into this Confederacy. Sir, I shall vote for the admission of the State of Oregon without hesitation, without reluctance, and without reserve. So far as my vote and my voice can go, I would extend to her such a welcome as becomes her promise for the future, and such as becomes our own high renown for justice and magnanimity—a welcome not based on contemptible political calculation, or still more contemptible political calculation, or still more contemptible political calculation, or of many do it in obedience to party dictation. I will be a trained to participation in the responsibilities of often constitution with the stronger and the more vigorous the States which those people form will be taken, and that the State may be admitted to participation in the responsibilities of often demission of another representative as an apology, and mulattoes, in excluding them from that the constitution with this provision, and a slave-State constitution without it. There were the care and without reserve. So far as my vote and my voice can go, I would extend to her such a welcome as becomes her promise for the future, and such as becomes our own high renown for justice and magnaninity—a welcome not based on contemptible political calculation, or still more to protect themselves from such imminent peril. I am not disposed to call into question the right

the Pro-Slavery party, in favor of a slave State. There was, between these two, a very considerable party, supposed to hold the balance of power, and that party I may characterize as the anti-negro party. They said that they would sooner vote for a slave State than for a free State with a Constitution admitting free negroes and mulattoes. They preferred to have slaves in Oregon rather than free negroes; and it was for the purpose of securing their yote for a free

tor, advocated, on the stump, the adoption of the Constitution with this clause.

What was the vote? Why, sir, this clause of the Constitution had a majority of seven thousand five hundred and fifty-nine votes; while the Constitution itself had a majority of only four thousand votes. The Democratic majority in the Territory, as shown in the election of a Representative to this House, was only one thousand six hundred and thirteen votes. Then it is proved, by the official record, that the Republican party combined with the Free-State Democratic party to sanction and ratify this provision of the Constitution which is here called in question. There is also abundant evidence, outside of the record, to satisfy any one that such is the fact. This, then, is the apology for the action, or what on this question. What Republican, or what on this question. What Republican, or what it to constitution. It is in the backed, how can these be done in cases for the Constitution, and the state, and in any new State of this Confederacy, that they can be average of the United States, and in any new State of this Confederacy, that they can be average of the United States, and in any new State of this Confederacy, that they can be average of the population of the old States, in all that makes up manly and virtuous character. They have my sympathy; and never will I oppress them by my vote or my voice.

But, sir, what if the people of Oregon were really as bad as the most unfavorable construction, and the speech of my colleague [Mr. Dawes] would represent them to be, then what should we gain by refusing the constitution are their true sentiments, and are placed in the organic law for use, and not for expediency, then some provision of the Constitution are their true sentiments, and are placed in the organic law for use, and not for expediency, then some provision of the Constitution are the provision of the Constitution are the provision of the Constitution with the Free-State of the volume of the administration of the administration

Constitution of Oregon, in respect to alien suf-frage, is certainly more stringent than the law of some of the States of the Union, and less stringent than that of others. It is the same as the Territorial law has been during the last ten the Territorial law has been during the last ten years. It requires a residence of twelve months in the United States, and of six months in Oregon. It requires that the sworn declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States, and of six months in Oregon. It requires that the sworn declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States in which it is forbidden? Which do we choose, a slave Territory or a FREE STATE? an intention to become a citizen of the United States shall have been on file at least one year. What was the inducement for that encouragement of aliens? The wages of labor are now, and have been, in Oregon, double what they are on the Atlantic coast; and I ask, would it be expedient or wise for Oregon to drive away from her borders the emigration from Europe, on which she has to rely for developing the reon which she has to rely for developing the resources of the country? Certainly not. Such a policy would have been disastrous in the extreme to the young State. It was wise and prudent, therefore, for Oregon to invite and encourage that immigration which she so much needs, to develop her great resources, and to secure for her the products of her natural wealth.

that is, to preserve its own consistency.

These are some of the palpable objections for the admission of Oregon. cause her people had chosen such politics as seemed to them best? Does he not see that sagacious Republicans, finding that the Reoppose anything that leads to compli publican party in Oregon is now in a minority of only a few hundred votes, understand that if Oregon be admitted by their action, and were thus set free from the influence of Executive patronage, she would very soon become a Re-

publican State? But further than that: the gentleman brings up another secret reason why the Republican ould oppose the admission of Oregon. That ceret reason is, that, in case of the failure of the people to elect a President, and in case of that election coming to this House, there will be a vote from Oregon against the Republican candidate, which may procure his defeat. Now, does not the gentleman from Indiana under stand that any such position of the Republican party would secure its defeat? that if it were stapid enough to take a position against the admission of free States, because their Constitutions were not universally approved, it would require more than the vote of one State, either in Congress or out of Congress, to help or harm the prospects of the party? I thank the gentle-man from Indiana for the secret reasons which he has given, and which I have thus far been enabled to prove too absurd and impolitic influence the action of the Republican party.

There are certain principles which, in my opinion, should govern the House on a question of the admission of a State. First, the Constitution must be republican in form. Second, there must be sufficient population; what number may be sufficient, must be left to the discretion of Congress. Third the proceeded.

' and a Constitution which, however it may be criticised here, after all, complies substantially with every requirement which the Congress of the United States, or any considerable portion of either House of Congress, has ever insisted

one that such is the fact. This, then, is the apology for the action of the people of Oregon on this question. What Republican, or what friend of free States, is justified, under these circumstances, in voting to exclude the people of Oregon from this Confederacy on account of this provision, which is only an expedient, and not a thing for practical use? It is very easy, at this distance, to censure the people of Oregon, and to pronounce judgment against them; but such judgment may be neither wise nor just.

"Then at the balance let's be mute, We never can adjust it; What's done we parly may compute, But know not what's resisted."

But, sir, there is another objection urged from certain quarters, with great pertinacity. I mean the objection to the suffrage of aliens. The Constitution of Oregon, in respect to alien sufern votes—finding no sympathy where they had most right to expect it, they might not be able longer to resist the Slave-State party in the Territory, acting under the Dred Scott decision. Is it not right, therefore, for the lovers of Freedom and enjoyment of equal rights proceeds from a maxim almost universally prevalent in this country, held by all parties, and even tacitly conceded by those who most oppose its operachoose, a slave Territory or a free State?

But, sir, there is another argument which be regarded as the law of the land, and legally But, sir, there is another argument which may influence some members who doubt the security of this Union of States. By this act which I now advocate, we shall bind firmly to the old States, by indissoluble bonds, the remotest portions of our possessions. This will make secure all intermediate parts of the name of the property of the determination of every similar case in the future. It is even thought by some that such a decision is a restraint upon legislation itself; thus plainly making the judge not only a legislator, but even giving the property of the property o

These, sir, are among the plausible and ostensible objections that have been urged on this side of the House against the admission of Oregon. There is yet another argument: that Kansas has been excluded from the Union by the action of the Democratic restrictions, and we will so deliver it unimpaired to succeeding gatory influence, it goes beyond simple adjudications, and we will so deliver it. The UNION IS AND WILL so deliver it.

fend anywhere, even Massachusetts does not allow the negro to be enrolled in the militia of the State. These, then, are the men who come here; and what if they have some ideas and sentiments with which we do not agree—is that a reason why we should excommunicate them; and what it is; and I do not think it is possible very much to improve the Republican record, or to impair the Democratic record.

As respects the freedom of the citizen, this and not to comport well with the history of this Republic; for the origin of this nation was a reason why we should excommunicate them; and our history should be. For one, sir, I have the record or the Democratic party in respect to Kansas. I am quite content that the record of the Democratic party in respect to Kansas. I am quite content that the record of the Democratic party in respect to Kansas. I am quite content that the record of the Democratic party in respect to Kansas. I am quite content that the record of the Democratic party in respect to Kansas. As respects the freedom of the citizen, this and not to comport well with the history of this reproduces no quinism or quive on the constitution. Republic; for the origin of this nation was a protect against a non-resident Government, as well as the people general application to constitutional questions—that is, to questions—that is possible very much to improve the Republican record, or to impair the Democratic record. Are we to sacrifice our own political principles and advantages, for the sake of compelling the Democratic party to consistency of action? Are we bound, as a party, to sacrifice our own consistency in doing so? Certainly not. I think the Republican party has another, and, to my mind, a less difficult mission to perform; and that is, to questions—that is, to questions non-resident domination—I will cheerfully vote

would repel all who do not agree with them to the fullest extent. Shall we pursue a similar course in relation to the people of Oregon? Is it expedient to reject their it wise to do so? Is it expedient to reject their ed to the House some screet objections which I thank the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Hughes.] He has presented to the House some screet objections which I thank the gentleman from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution, its condown from the history of the old Romans, who is not authorized by the Constitution for the admission of Oregon. ed to the House some secret objections which the Republicans are said to have to the admission of Oregon. The first is, that the Republicans are opposed to the admission of Oregon because it is a Democratic State. Now, sir, laboratory of the old Romans, who had proconsuls in Judea, in Spain, in Gaul, in Germany, and in Britain; and England has copied their example, and sent Governors and Governors are opposed to the admission of Oregon because it is a Democratic State. Now, sir, laboratory of the old Romans, who had proconsuls in Judea, in Spain, in Gaul, in Grand has copied to the admission of Oregon because it is a Democratic State. Now, sir, laboratory of the old Romans, who had proconsuls in Judea, in Spain, in Gaul, in Grand has copied to the admission of Oregon because it is a Democratic State. Now, sir, laboratory of the old Romans, who had proconsuls in Judea, in Spain, in Gaul, in Grand has copied to the admission of Oregon because it is a Democratic State. Now, sir, laboratory of the old Romans, who had proconsuls in Judea, in Spain, in Gaul, in Grand has copied to the admission of Oregon because it is a Democratic State. Now, sir, laboratory of the old Romans, who had proconsuls in Judea, in Spain, in Gaul, in Grand has copied to the admission of Oregon because it is a Democratic State. Now, sir, laboratory of the law, and the slightest reason for the validity of the law, and the slightest reason for the validity of the law, and the slightest reason for the validity of the law, and the slightest reason for the validity of the law, and the slightest reason for the validity of the law, and the slightest reason for the validity of the law, and the slightest reason for the validity of the law is that the Republicans are sufficient to the law is the slightest reason for the validity of the law, and the slightest reason for the validity of the law is the slightest reason for the validity of the law is the law is the slightest reason for the validity of the law is does not the gentleman from Indiana under-stand that the Republican party is not so devoid tion; and I look forward to the time when stand that the Republican party is not so devoid of sagacity as to fail to see that to reject a young every portion of our national domain shall be seen that it is Democratic would make it Democratic forever? Does the gentleman from Indiana find anything in the history nothing but a combination of equal and soversider themselves bound by this decision, the of the Republican party which justifies such conviction of its stupidity, as would lead him to say that the Republican party, as a party, is opposed to the admission of a free State because Asserting the say was well said last session by opposed to the admission of a free State because Asserting the say was well said last session by the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Curry,] a mere hypothetical imagination; the fugitive

I shall oppose all protectorates over foreign countries; all military occupations and military usurpations; all annexation of territory, except as independent sovereignties acquired and at the same time admitted into the by treaty stipulations as States equal to any in this Confederacy. It will never do for us to imitate the despotisms of Europe. We must adhere to the original, simple plan of this Con-federacy, which did not contemplate provincial dependencies, or armies and navies, necessary for their acquisition and contemplate. for their acquisition and control.

plan of the fathers, just so far shall we advance

They have reported the bill of the majority with an additional provision repealing the clause of the English bill restricting the right of Kansas to come into the Union with a less population than ninety-three thousand. Now, sir, I had supposed that the gentlemen of the minority of the committee would have voted for the bill which they have reported, but sneeches have been of the admission of a State. First, the Constitution must be republican in form. Second, there must be sufficient population; what number may be sufficient, must be left to the discretion of Congress. Third, the proposed admission must be shown to be for the benefit of the contracting parties; to be best for the State applying, to be best for the Confederacy. Let us look at these principles, and see how they applying, to be best for the Confederacy. Let us look at these principles, and see how they should affect the vote on the admission of Oregon. First, then, is the Constitution presented by Oregon republican in form?

I will here send to the Clerk's desk a quotatation from an authority which is justly and generally respected by Republicans—an extract from a speech of Senator Seward, made in the Senate of the United States last May, upon this very question.

The Clerk read, as follows:

"I think there is nobody who doubts that the intended and reconsideration all these outrages; and that condition is, that a certain act concerning Kansas shall in the show the same rights, without confining themselves at all to the argument of their minority report. They argue that who ever may vote for the admission of the State, will properly be held responsible for all these outrages. And now I wish to know for what consideration the signers of that report are willing to ignore all these revered human rights, without confining themselves at all to the argument of their minority report. Let us see at what fearful consequences this doctrine is thus acquiesced in; if the black or colored man has no rights to be respected he has no rights to Freedom, and may be seized and enslaved wherever he is found, by the reck-read wherever he is found, by the reck-read wherever he is found, by the reck-read ensurance or vicious legislation; kidnapping may be indefinitely multiplied with impunity, and slaveholders might settle in the now free States, till Slavery should pervade the influence of the slave of the slave of the reversed by some competent authority, which the influence of the slave of the slave of the reversed by some competent authority, which the influence of the slave of the "I think there is nobody who doubts that the people of Oregon are to-day ready, desirous, willing, to come in. They have made a Continuous and the concerning Kansas shall be repealed. If the report is in good faith, there can be no other conclusion.

[Here the hammer fell.]

For the National Era. JUDICIAL LEGISLATION

In the Constitution of the United States there the United States, or any considerable portion of either House of Congress, has ever insisted on in regard to any State.

It seems to me, therefore, to be trifling with the State of Oregon, trifling with the people of that community, and to be unnecessary, and calculated to produce an unfavorable impression on the public mind, in regard to the consistency of the policy which we pursue in admitted to produce an unfavorable impression on the public mind, in regard to the consistency of the policy which we pursue in admitted to produce an unfavorable impression on the public mind, in regard to the constitution of the United States there does not appear to be any expression distinctly such as the root of them, by asserting the independence of the who would avoid these calculations and in the Federalist, a well-known and highly respected series of articles, written by three leading patriots of the Revolution, Messrs. Jay, Hamilton, and Madison, in defence of the Constitution of the United States there does not appear to be any expression distinctly such as the root of them, by asserting the independence of the who would avoid these calculations and ence of judicial action from the fetter scription.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND

OUR MUSICAL this application. For one, sir, I think that the sooner a Territory emerges from its provincial condition the better; the sooner the people are left to manage their own affairs, and are admitted to participation in the responsibilities of the Government, the stronger and the more vigorous the States which those people from will be. I trust, therefore, that the question will be taken, and that the State may be admitted without further delay."

Mr. THAYER. So much, then, in relation to the first principle which should govern our

State with a Constitution admitting free negroes and mulattoes. They preferred to have slaves in Oregon rather than free negroes; and it was for the purpose of securing their vote for a free State that the Republicans and Free-State Democrats inserted and advocated this provision. The leading Republicans of that Territory advocated the adoption of the Constitution containing this provision. Mr. Logan, who received every Republican vote for United States Senator, advocated, on the stump, the adoption of the Constitution with this clause.

What was the vote? Why, sir, this clause of the Constitution had a majority of seven thouse the Constitution had a majority of seven thouse and mulattoes. They preferred to have slaves ment, and in etiquette; they may not as poen of our Eastern exquisites; but in the sturdy virtues of honesty, of fidelity, of industry, and of endurance, they are above the average of the people of this Confederacy. I regret that the gentlement, and in etiquette; they may not appear as the drawing-room as some of our Eastern exquisites; but in the sturdy virtues of honesty, of fidelity, of industry, and of endurance, they are above the average of the people of this Confederacy. I regret that the gentlement, and in etiquette; they may not appear as the drawing-room as some of our Eastern exquisites; but in the sturdy virtues of honesty, of fidelity, of industry, and of endurance, they are above the average of the people of this Confederacy. I regret that the gentlement, and in etiquette; type may not appear as the drawing-room as some of our Eastern exquisites; but in the sturdy virtues of honestry, of fidelity, of industry, and of endurance, they are above the average of the the average of the treal government of the constitution of the constitution and advocated this provision. The leading representation of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution and represent and advocated this provision.

Take provided against any tendency in them the trivers of the exquisi may be inferior to us in education, in refine- have produced no practical evil; and the secu-

make secure all intermediate parts of the hastional domain.

This, then, may be grateful assurance to such as want assurance about the permanency of the Union. For myself, I have not much respect for any such assurance, but I do have an utter contempt for any doubts on the subject. This Union, Mr. Speaker, is not a thing to be argued for and advocated; it is a thing settled, fixed, and determined. Far transcending in importance the termined. Far transcending in importance the termined of the property convenience of any one State or of

encroachments of legislative power; of course, when any law is passed which infringes the "few and simple," as they should be.

It is in accordance with this view that I shall

slave law is an instance in point, the clause in the United States Constitution which enjoins oppose anything that leads to complications—that shall multiply or extend our provincial authorize Congress to provide for this delivery; and, as the tenth amendment forbids the assumption by that body of any power not expressly granted, they had no authority to pass that law, and it is of course unconstitu but, by a sophistical reasoning, a judicial sanc-tion having been given to a former fugitive slave law, judges in later trials have suc the present law, with all its unjust, tyrannical, and cruel provisions. On examination of the judicial charges favoring this law, it will be seen that none of them produces an authority or their acquisition and control.

So far as we deviate from the simplicity of the A still stronger exemplification of the ruinous effect on the rights and liberties of citizens towards danger, disaster, and destruction.

But, Mr. Chairman, I did wish to review the action of the minority of the Committee on Territories in relation to this question, but my time has nearly expired, and I can only refer to the rights and interces of cruzens, of the maxim now considered, is the late opin on of the Supreme Court, in what is called "the Dred Scott case." It is commonly understood to be there decided that human beings of African descent, or whose skin shows any tinge of negro blood, are not persons having any rights which white men are bound to respect

> free States, till Slavery should pervade the Union, with all its oppression, its demoraliza-tion, and impoverishment. It cannot be believed tion, and impoverishment. It cannot be believed that such results would be submitted to by the

erception of its turpitude, and in fac this would become a civil war, and to

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND Twelve Pages of Popular Music for T.

PHOTOGRAPH PORTRAITS OF PUBLIC NO.

J. E McCLEES'S Photograph Art Gailery. 303 Pennsylvania av , Washingto

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS. New Arrangement, with Greatly Improved

HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA Renevolent Institution established by Endowment for the Relief of the Sie Distressed, afflicted with Virulent an

demic Diseases. IN times of Enidemics

GEORGE FAIRCHILD. Secretary

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF tent Fever, or Fever and Acue, Remit lious Headache, and Billious Fevers, ind

AVER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

For all the Purposes of a Family Phys re so composed that disease

THE HUMAN HAIR .- Ho

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

It prevents the hair from falling off

It promotes its healthy and the first may greatly or steely. It leaves no disagreeable door. It softens the hair when hard and stry it southes the irritated scalp skin it efforts the riches burst in efforts the riches burst in remains longest in effect it cases fifty cents for a half-pint butle it cases fifty cents for a half-pint butle. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL

MESSES BURNETT & Co.:

ne remedy. Yours, very truly,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. W stiff and dry both and also a feet and dry

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HALR, v

TERMS OF SUBSCR The National Era is published day, on the following terms:
Single copy, one year
Three copies, one year
Ten copies, one year
Ten copies, one year
Ten copies, one year
Ten copies, six months
Ten copies, one year
Ten co

WASHINGTON [Copyright secured according to

HERMAN: YOUNG KNIGHT

BY E. FOXTON, CHAPTER XX-Conclu Whar d'yer git so much hos "Found him when he was Raised him, mas'r. Honor'ble

wheelbarrow; an young mas'r de stick an little wheels in front. easy for his ole mammy and de Where do you live, ma'am? on Honor'ble Harrison T. Hens mas'r. When de ole mansion numed, he move down de riv mansion; but I didn't think I'd tion; and says I, 'mas'r, I jus ole home de best, an if yon'd main, I'll allers dissent to come ance, mas'r, wheneber you si will so.' Den he apply, 'July

I'll foller arter ye pretty surrepti 'lowed me to remain; and nobod with me; an I goes an makes an den, when I wants society, to tin along well, an don't want comes now an den, an makes vis ar gemman indisposed?" wish that we could get him to persuade you to take him un

Herman looked in his purse. dollars, to help pay for the expe Do you think you can accomme "Well, mas'r, if he'll be pa ble, don no but I might. De Be not regretful to entertain some on 'em is angels onawar purvide what is needful from de Steward bery nice colored o' mine. I has pou'try an wege dence, and eberyting bery c way, gemman, long de lawn." She led her stag, and led the men, by Herman's direction, la their blankets upon the ground

smoothly and evenly over the grass. They soon came where parted by an old half-choked as in a cultivated clearing, a few a little log cabin, mantled and with wild grape-vines. The little her stag without, and seen lowed up in the darkness wit about, produced, with a hos hard biscuit and cheese from nised eggs and chicken promised eggs and chicken a should have bestowed her pat in her and but tidy bed. His safety was now, evidently her stag, which was still scarcely neighborhood of the day, her chi

nimated by that joy of nursin he genius of nursing consists; ne directed and assisted her, heved as he noticed her zeal ar was adjusted properly, with stump pillow of Herman's devi-instantly. The men went ou The old woman took out her fr ave, in spite of her hospit promising to give or send furth he could. Free at last, he wo

and take to the bush again, whi at their dinner.

They were not getting fire-we loitering and whispering togeth before the only door. As he it, they closed, side by side, i aced him, stirring each othe 'Say, doctor! stop with us

"Thank you, I'm not hungr," Well, but, doctor, don't be i d'yer say yer name was.?' Well, then, doctor, jest yo rest awhile, an take a drop of "I shall come back and see

again, or send him another sur a few days. Now I have busi Well, but, ain't yer name tis, reckon yer'll have to stop. "Have tur stop yer now any a constable, an take ye up to tur see if his pesky Sam ain't Noble thought he see him, jo you; an St. Dominique told me Abolition capers cut up around to have an eye arter a Yank that had been up to his place, Make everything as pleasant along o' your attentions to N , you'll be discharged in none the wuss."

So Noble went to bed ; Sam Herman to jail. Perhaps, event wish himself back again, of the wood. However flinty the might be, it was now at lea The voice of duty, no intelligible, clearly call suffer; and to his suffering, acc he might, he patiently and ms himself

CHAPTER XXI The Knight in Bon Oh, no! Believe, in you It will not southe my cap To know, in fruitless bra For me, that mother wai For me that widow's ma For me that orphans' wa That patriots mourn insu And curse the Douglas fa

"Ill tidings," says the pr In ancient times they were ca ous rumor, outstripping in spe sail of ship, or tongue of man. they are transmitted by new frequently bearing paragraph roughly berdered with ink, n obligingly directed by unkno oligingly directed by unkno papers ("The Lone ham ") came about this time ing one of these paragraphs, to "A vile Yankee named Her Harding, an emissary of the A has recently been arrested in the away one of the servants of or and esteemed fellow-citizen, An idne. He had reaviously compared to the servants of the servant and esteemed fellow-citizen, as ique. He had previously com ing upon him and grossly insu residence, and, on being hospi escape without merited chasti vantage in this further manner but acrees politic forbearance. but scarce politic forbearance

nigger has not yet been recover napper, narrowly escaping conditate justice at the hands of or has been placed into Tadmor tardier vengeance of the law." and the communication, as we tended, gently broke the shoc when three days after receiving the post office a letter which Handana after the communication, as we will be communication. means, after some difficulty an end to him

Edward rushed about town, of introduction from everybox told Clara and Constance the